Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

98-07 *No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)*

98-06 *Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices (released Aug 98)*

98-05 *Plastic Manufactured Products Become Important New Element In Provincial Export Mix (released Jul 98)*

98-04 *Changes In B.C. Share of U.S. Import Market (released Jun 98)*

98-03 *Apparel Exports Surge For B.C., But Faster For Other Provinces (released May 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JANUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	30,064	33,906	30,064	-11.3%	302,496	286,770	387,915
Germany	37,484	33,477	37,484	12.0%	395,571	298,886	524,209
People's Republic of China	53,091	48,343	53,091	9.8%	464,759	590,733	736,120
Hong Kong	14,173	38,675	14,173	-63.4%	272,155	255,904	248,397
Taiwan	25,485	32,533	25,485	-21.7%	399,618	363,675	409,733
Japan	334,199	352,568	334,199	-5.2%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,663,729
South Korea	51,880	85,982	51,880	-39.7%	677,999	753,907	910,394
India	6,736	11,122	6,736	-39.4%	84,963	57,500	86,971
Australia	9,815	18,148	9,815	-45.9%	226,325	211,366	238,624
Mexico	5,168	6,949	5,168	-25.6%	60,700	42,050	58,229
United States	n.a.	1,452,541	n.a.	n.a.	16,375,025	19,370,694	21,438,271
other	218,012	248,464	218,012	-12.3%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,835,708
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**2,328,801**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**32,518,300**
1) Western Europe	212,667	213,828	212,667	-0.5%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,587,073
2) Eastern Europe	2,014	1,341	2,014	50.2%	26,687	29,747	36,227
3) South East Asia	22,634	33,416	22,634	-32.3%	340,527	393,222	594,520
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,462	6,677	2,462	-63.1%	50,699	45,210	56,379
5) South America	22,970	7,748	22,970	196.5%	222,400	144,528	182,561
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	4,956	2,026	4,956	144.6%	38,116	28,803	35,391
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	513,554	612,190	513,554	-16.1%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,833,521
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	179,356	259,622	179,356	-30.9%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,169,793
9) Middle East	9,961	12,087	9,961	-17.6%	146,941	134,725	158,180
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	n.a.	1.4%	n.a.		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	n.a.	2.1%	n.a.		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	n.a.	1.7%	n.a.		1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
Hong Kong	n.a.	1.7%	n.a.		1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Taiwan	n.a.	1.4%	n.a.		1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Japan	n.a.	15.1%	n.a.		17.5%	15.1%	14.3%
South Korea	n.a.	3.7%	n.a.		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	n.a.	0.5%	n.a.		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	n.a.	0.8%	n.a.		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	n.a.	0.3%	n.a.		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	n.a.	62.4%	n.a.		62.9%	67.4%	65.9%
other	n.a.	10.7%	n.a.		8.6%	7.6%	8.7%
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	n.a.	9.2%	n.a.		7.8%	6.7%	8.0%
2) Eastern Europe	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	n.a.	1.4%	n.a.		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	n.a.	0.3%	n.a.		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	n.a.	0.3%	n.a.		0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	n.a.	26.3%	n.a.		26.8%	24.1%	24.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	n.a.	11.1%	n.a.		9.3%	9.1%	9.7%
9) Middle East	n.a.	0.5%	n.a.		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

n.a.: With the initial release of January 2001 data the exports of British Columbia natural gas have been inappropriately coded and appeared as zero value. Until corrected this item and others affected by it are are noted as not available.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**671,788**	**801,266**	**671,788**	**-16.2%**	**34.4%**	**28.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	474,268	567,546	474,268	-16.4%	24.4%	20.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	16,314	16,613	16,314	-1.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	15,741	29,542	15,741	-46.7%	1.3%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	70,577	72,996	70,577	-3.3%	3.1%	3.0%
other	94,889	114,570	94,889	-17.2%	4.9%	4.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**526,710**	**531,589**	**526,710**	**-0.9%**	**22.8%**	**22.7%**
Pulp	331,310	352,273	331,310	-6.0%	15.1%	14.3%
Newsprint	67,615	58,364	67,615	15.8%	2.5%	2.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	117,116	110,589	117,116	5.9%	4.7%	5.0%
other	10,670	10,363	10,670	3.0%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**77,389**	**83,119**	**77,389**	**-6.9%**	**3.6%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	6,303	7,619	6,303	-17.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	5,724	5,161	5,724	10.9%	0.2%	0.2%
other	65,362	70,338	65,362	-7.1%	3.0%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**47,852**	**48,863**	**47,852**	**-2.1%**	**2.1%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,151	5,784	4,151	-28.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,399	16,620	17,399	4.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,326	4,714	5,326	13.0%	0.2%	0.2%
other	20,976	21,744	20,976	-3.5%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**99,344**	**131,173**	**99,344**	**-24.3%**	**5.6%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	12,617	28,004	12,617	-54.9%	1.2%	0.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,450	3,392	4,450	31.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	49,277	51,887	49,277	-5.0%	2.2%	2.1%
Unwrought Zinc	25,949	41,087	25,949	-36.8%	1.8%	1.1%
other	7,051	6,803	7,051	3.6%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**245,308**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**10.5%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	n.a.	102,747	n.a.	n.a.	4.4%	n.a.
Coal	96,244	91,989	96,244	4.6%	4.0%	4.1%
Electricity	181,335	33,049	181,335	448.7%	1.4%	7.8%
other	25,879	17,523	25,879	47.7%	0.8%	1.1%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**298,351**	**263,458**	**298,351**	**13.2%**	**11.3%**	**12.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	49,740	62,605	49,740	-20.5%	2.7%	2.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	53,690	51,898	53,690	3.5%	2.2%	2.3%
other	194,921	148,955	194,921	30.9%	6.4%	8.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**29,690**	**30,776**	**29,690**	**-3.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,539**	**20,093**	**17,539**	**-12.7%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**249,862**	**173,155**	**249,862**	**44.3%**	**7.4%**	**10.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**n.a.**	**2,328,801**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

BC STATS (Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99) Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE			
				CHANGE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	20 ('
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**458,084**	**538,172**	**458,084**	**-14.9%**	**37.**
Lumber (softwood)	304,978	377,482	304,978	-19.2%	26.(
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,857	15,885	15,857	-0.2%	1.
Plywood (softwood)	7,790	7,128	7,790	9.3%	0.9
Selected Value Added Wood Products	60,113	62,207	60,113	-3.4%	4.:
other	69,345	75,470	69,345	-8.1%	5.:
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**237,391**	**198,914**	**237,391**	**19.3%**	**13.**
Pulp	93,557	66,820	93,557	40.0%	4.(
Newsprint	40,515	34,561	40,515	17.2%	2.4
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	93,765	89,537	93,765	4.7%	6.:
other	9,554	7,996	9,554	19.5%	0.(
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**54,642**	**44,198**	**54,642**	**23.6%**	**3.(
Fruit and Nuts	4,614	4,886	4,614	-5.6%	0.:
Vegetables	4,555	4,417	4,555	3.1%	0.:
other	45,473	34,896	45,473	30.3%	2.4
FISH PRODUCTS	**32,371**	**29,840**	**32,371**	**8.5%**	**2.1**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,952	2,070	1,952	-5.7%	0.1
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	16,313	15,811	16,313	3.2%	1.1
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	386	295	386	30.9%	0.0
other	13,721	11,665	13,721	17.6%	0.8
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,240**	**58,030**	**38,240**	**-34.1%**	**4.0**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	719	1,328	719	-45.8%	0.1
Unwrought Aluminum	9,202	18,148	9,202	-49.3%	1.2
Unwrought Zinc	22,038	33,172	22,038	-33.6%	2.3
other	6,280	5,382	6,280	16.7%	0.4
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**155,845**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**10.7**
Natural Gas	n.a.	102,747	n.a.	n.a.	7.1
Coal	8,170	2,759	8,170	196.1%	0.2
Electricity	181,335	33,049	181,335	448.7%	2.3
other	25,744	17,290	25,744	48.9%	1.2
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**240,223**	**230,294**	**240,223**	**4.3%**	**15.9**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	47,500	61,110	47,500	-22.3%	4.2
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,924	45,251	40,924	-9.6%	3.1
other	151,799	123,933	151,799	22.5%	8.5
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**28,183**	**29,590**	**28,183**	**-4.8%**	**2.0**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,166**	**19,307**	**17,166**	**-11.1%**	**1.3**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**214,331**	**148,349**	**214,331**	**44.5%**	**10.2**
GRAND TOTAL	**n.a.**	**1,452,541**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**178,510**	**188,910**	**178,510**	**-5.5%**	**53.8%**	**53.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	139,979	132,378	139,979	5.7%	37.5%	41.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	41	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	5,772	11,079	5,772	-47.9%	3.1%	1.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	9,403	9,595	9,403	-2.0%	2.7%	2.8%
other	23,356	35,817	23,356	-34.8%	10.2%	7.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**55,453**	**63,734**	**55,453**	**-13.0%**	**18.1%**	**16.6%**
Pulp	36,147	60,453	36,147	-40.2%	17.1%	10.8%
Newsprint	18,584	1,072	18,584	1634.2%	0.3%	5.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	588	1,913	588	-69.3%	0.5%	0.2%
other	134	296	134	-54.9%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**8,744**	**14,416**	**8,744**	**-39.3%**	**4.1%**	**2.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	577	873	577	-33.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	104	361	104	-71.3%	0.1%	0.0%
other	8,063	13,182	8,063	-38.8%	3.7%	2.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,691**	**7,090**	**4,691**	**-33.8%**	**2.0%**	**1.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,990	3,426	1,990	-41.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	799	498	799	60.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	174	112	174	54.8%	0.0%	0.1%
other	1,728	3,053	1,728	-43.4%	0.9%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,517**	**35,542**	**38,517**	**8.4%**	**10.1%**	**11.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	12,617	12,098	12,617	4.3%	3.4%	3.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,011	1,345	1,011	-24.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	24,336	20,490	24,336	18.8%	5.8%	7.3%
Unwrought Zinc	78	910	78	-91.4%	0.3%	0.0%
other	475	698	475	-32.0%	0.2%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**35,111**	**38,117**	**35,111**	**-7.9%**	**10.8%**	**10.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	34,975	37,888	34,975	-7.7%	10.7%	10.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	136	229	136	-40.7%	0.1%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,411**	**2,599**	**7,411**	**185.2%**	**0.7%**	**2.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	783	211	783	271.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,695	1,109	3,695	233.1%	0.3%	1.1%
other	2,934	1,279	2,934	129.4%	0.4%	0.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**792**	**135**	**792**	**488.6%**	**0.0%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**235**	**109**	**235**	**115.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,734**	**1,916**	**4,734**	**147.1%**	**0.5%**	**1.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**334,199**	**352,568**	**334,199**	**-5.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**22,165**	**47,377**	**22,165**	**-53.2%**	**22.4%**	**10.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,601	35,152	18,601	-47.1%	16.6%	8.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	400	349	400	14.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	2,107	10,881	2,107	-80.6%	5.2%	1.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	565	828	565	-31.8%	0.4%	0.3%
other	492	167	492	195.4%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**128,428**	**122,515**	**128,428**	**4.8%**	**58.0%**	**60.9%**
Pulp	120,762	111,946	120,762	7.9%	53.0%	57.2%
Newsprint	0	1,086	0	-100.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	7,636	9,244	7,636	-17.4%	4.4%	3.6%
other	30	239	30	-87.2%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,367**	**944**	**2,367**	**150.9%**	**0.4%**	**1.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	365	8	365	4359.0%	0.0%	0.2%
other	2,003	935	2,003	114.1%	0.4%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,202**	**2,352**	**4,202**	**78.6%**	**1.1%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	80	0	80	#DIV/0!	0.0%	0.0%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	54	59	54	-9.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,940	2,117	3,940	86.2%	1.0%	1.9%
other	128	177	128	-27.5%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,805**	**660**	**1,805**	**173.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,568	597	1,568	162.9%	0.3%	0.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	236	0	236	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	64	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**21,492**	**18,895**	**21,492**	**13.7%**	**8.9%**	**10.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	21,492	18,895	21,492	13.7%	8.9%	10.2%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**27,771**	**15,174**	**27,771**	**83.0%**	**7.2%**	**13.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	70	113	70	-37.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,062	2,471	3,062	23.9%	1.2%	1.5%
other	24,640	12,591	24,640	95.7%	6.0%	11.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**223**	**268**	**223**	**-16.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**25**	**547**	**25**	**-95.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**2,577**	**2,409**	**2,577**	**7.0%**	**1.1%**	**1.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**211,055**	**211,140**	**211,055**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Finance
and Corporate Relations

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
Release: April 2001
Issue: 01-02

Exports ◆ February 2001

NOTE: *The error made by Statistics Canada with its release of the January 2001 export data has not been corrected. British Columbia origin exports of natural gas for both January and February were coded incorrectly and reported as zero. As a result of this error, total exports to the United States, and total international exports cannot be reported. Statistics Canada will have this error corrected with the release of export data for March. Natural gas exports from British Columbia in December 2000 were approximately 12 percent of total British Columbia origin exports.*

- Exports of energy products have increased substantially year-to-date 2001 compared to the first two months of 2000. Exports of electricity experienced unprecedented growth of 767%. This increase is due largely to price inflation.
- Exports of solid wood products declined significantly from the first two months of last year, down 16%. The single largest component contributing to the fall was softwood lumber exports to the United States. Much of the decline is due to a sharp drop in price. The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) for British Columbia softwood lumber fell from 162.2 (1992=100) in February 2000 to 121.6 in February 2001. According to Madison's Lumber Reporter, prices for Western Spruce Pine Fir (WSPF) lumber dropped almost $200 per 1,000 board feet in that period (from $483.08 to $286.40).
- Machinery and equipment exports were up 6% in the first two months of 2001, despite a 30% drop in exports of motor vehicles and parts. The value of exports of machinery and equipment to the European Union rose 73% and exports to Japan jumped 63%. The value of exports to the United States, which makes up about 80% of the market for machinery and equipment exported from British Columbia, fell 1%.
- Overall, exports to the Pacific Rim dropped 16% in the first two months of 2001 compared to the same period last year. The value of exports to Japan was down 7%, while exports to Hong Kong were less than half the value and Taiwan and Korea fell 15% and 23% respectively.
- Exports to South and Central America jumped significantly, although combined, they make up only 1% of BC origin exports. However, as negotiations continue with the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas, these markets may become more important in the future.

CENSUS
May 15 2001 Count yourself in!

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

98-07 *No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)*

98-06 *Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices (released Aug 98)*

98-05 *Plastic Manufactured Products Become Important New Element In Provincial Export Mix (released Jul 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	FEBRUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
		VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	37,743	55,838	68,378	22.5%	302,496	286,770	367,915
Germany	38,841	75,755	76,824	1.4%	395,571	298,886	524,209
People's Republic of China	31,752	107,944	85,645	-20.7%	464,759	590,733	736,120
Hong Kong	12,331	59,333	26,891	-54.7%	272,155	255,904	248,397
Taiwan	32,045	67,740	57,822	-14.6%	399,618	363,675	409,733
Japan	322,542	713,314	664,853	-6.8%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,663,729
South Korea	67,812	166,899	128,529	-23.0%	677,999	753,907	910,394
India	3,499	25,062	10,623	-57.6%	84,963	57,500	86,971
Australia	9,333	39,883	20,131	-49.5%	226,325	211,366	238,624
Mexico	8,739	9,971	13,884	39.2%	60,700	42,050	58,229
United States	n.a.	2,982,701	n.a.	n.a.	16,375,025	19,370,694	21,438,271
other	232,333	520,902	463,644	-11.0%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,835,708
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**4,769,503**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**32,518,300**
1) Western Europe	226,115	418,168	441,918	5.7%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,587,073
2) Eastern Europe	417	4,019	2,585	-35.7%	26,687	29,747	36,227
3) South East Asia	36,990	92,904	69,789	-24.9%	340,527	393,222	594,520
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,195	11,973	6,689	-44.1%	50,699	45,210	56,379
5) South America	20,572	26,666	43,769	64.1%	222,400	144,528	182,561
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,074	4,052	7,126	75.9%	38,116	28,803	35,391
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	515,872	1,253,255	1,059,377	-15.5%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,833,521
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	193,330	539,941	394,524	-26.9%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,169,793
9) Middle East	13,314	27,378	23,449	-14.4%	146,941	134,725	158,180
		SHARE OF TOTAL (%)					
United Kingdom	n.a.	1.6%	n.a.		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	n.a.	2.3%	n.a.		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	n.a.	1.2%	n.a.		1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
Hong Kong	n.a.	1.2%	n.a.		1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Taiwan	n.a.	1.4%	n.a.		1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Japan	n.a.	15.0%	n.a.		17.5%	15.1%	14.3%
South Korea	n.a.	3.5%	n.a.		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	n.a.	0.5%	n.a.		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	n.a.	0.8%	n.a.		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	n.a.	0.2%	n.a.		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	n.a.	62.5%	n.a.		62.9%	67.4%	65.9%
other	n.a.	10.9%	n.a.		8.6%	7.6%	8.7%
Total International Exports	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	n.a.	8.8%	n.a.		7.8%	6.7%	8.0%
2) Eastern Europe	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	n.a.	1.9%	n.a.		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	n.a.	0.3%	n.a.		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	n.a.	0.6%	n.a.		0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	n.a.	0.1%	n.a.		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	n.a.	26.3%	n.a.		26.8%	24.1%	24.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	n.a.	11.3%	n.a.		9.3%	9.1%	9.7%
9) Middle East	n.a.	0.6%	n.a.		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

n.a.: With the initial release of January and February 2001 data the exports of British Columbia natural gas have been inappropriately coded and appeared as zero value. Until corrected this item and others affected by it are noted as not available.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**683,623**	**1,618,311**	**1,354,781**	**-16.3%**	**33.9%**	**28.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	498,096	1,157,443	971,618	-16.1%	24.3%	20.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	16,304	34,106	32,644	-4.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	16,363	49,262	31,742	-35.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	69,913	154,841	140,768	-9.1%	3.2%	2.9%
other	82,947	222,660	178,007	-20.1%	4.7%	3.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**486,474**	**1,076,336**	**1,014,015**	**-5.8%**	**22.6%**	**21.1%**
Pulp	319,082	724,091	651,081	-10.1%	15.2%	13.5%
Newsprint	51,800	118,345	119,415	0.9%	2.5%	2.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	105,091	212,875	222,343	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%
other	10,501	21,025	21,177	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**79,438**	**176,507**	**157,223**	**-10.9%**	**3.7%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	5,648	12,547	11,951	-4.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	8,333	11,044	14,512	31.4%	0.2%	0.3%
other	65,457	152,916	130,760	-14.5%	3.2%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**50,814**	**94,634**	**99,901**	**5.6%**	**2.0%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,456	10,298	9,617	-6.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,704	35,407	38,111	7.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,823	7,286	9,023	23.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	21,830	41,642	43,150	3.6%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**83,744**	**237,906**	**208,257**	**-12.5%**	**5.0%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	35,796	37,685	5.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,443	5,646	7,985	41.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	48,022	101,224	97,298	-3.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Unwrought Zinc	24,853	81,330	50,803	-37.5%	1.7%	1.1%
other	7,426	13,911	14,486	4.1%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**525,315**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**11.0%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	n.a.	208,187	n.a.	n.a.	4.4%	n.a.
Coal	136,481	204,387	232,725	13.9%	4.3%	4.8%
Electricity	356,157	62,024	537,495	766.6%	1.3%	11.2%
other	6,534	50,716	32,424	-36.1%	1.1%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**287,421**	**559,338**	**590,366**	**5.5%**	**11.7%**	**12.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	55,294	149,970	105,002	-30.0%	3.1%	2.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	50,617	89,987	105,738	17.5%	1.9%	2.2%
other	181,510	319,381	379,626	18.9%	6.7%	7.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**30,845**	**62,799**	**61,003**	**-2.9%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**22,607**	**43,646**	**40,610**	**-7.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**229,719**	**374,713**	**481,353**	**28.5%**	**7.9%**	**10.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**n.a.**	**4,769,503**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

BC STATS

(Rev 4 '97, Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**475,881**	**1,103,075**	**934,001**	**-15.3%**	**37.0%**	**29.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	325,829	765,441	630,987	-17.6%	25.7%	19.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,922	32,959	31,779	-3.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	8,552	14,443	16,342	13.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	58,654	130,832	118,623	-9.3%	4.4%	3.7%
other	66,925	159,400	136,270	-14.5%	5.3%	4.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**207,231**	**389,793**	**444,542**	**14.0%**	**13.1%**	**13.9%**
Pulp	75,717	136,766	169,204	23.7%	4.6%	5.3%
Newsprint	41,382	71,837	81,897	14.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	80,660	163,380	174,425	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%
other	9,472	17,810	19,016	6.8%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**56,878**	**99,448**	**111,521**	**12.1%**	**3.3%**	**3.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,803	8,388	9,417	12.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	4,615	9,831	9,170	-6.7%	0.3%	0.3%
other	47,460	81,229	92,933	14.4%	2.7%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**37,038**	**62,682**	**69,488**	**10.9%**	**2.1%**	**2.2%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,353	4,188	4,321	3.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,386	33,283	34,699	4.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	444	540	830	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%
other	15,855	24,671	29,638	20.1%	0.8%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**36,251**	**108,503**	**74,491**	**-31.3%**	**3.6%**	**2.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	571	2,217	1,290	-41.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	8,291	34,130	17,493	-48.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Unwrought Zinc	20,471	61,995	42,509	-31.4%	2.1%	1.3%
other	6,919	10,161	13,199	29.9%	0.3%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**n.a.**	**327,386**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**11.0%**	**n.a.**
Natural Gas	n.a.	208,187	n.a.	n.a.	7.0%	n.a.
Coal	7,640	7,124	15,810	121.9%	0.2%	0.5%
Electricity	356,157	62,024	537,495	766.6%	2.1%	16.8%
other	6,382	50,051	32,092	-35.9%	1.7%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**236,904**	**481,821**	**478,925**	**-1.0%**	**16.2%**	**14.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	53,033	143,391	100,452	-29.9%	4.8%	3.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	36,229	78,188	77,153	-1.3%	2.6%	2.4%
other	147,642	260,242	299,320	15.0%	8.7%	9.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**28,925**	**60,160**	**57,128**	**-5.0%**	**2.0%**	**1.8%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**21,638**	**41,972**	**39,242**	**-6.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**185,960**	**307,861**	**400,196**	**30.0%**	**10.3%**	**12.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**n.a.**	**2,982,701**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0%**	**n.a.**

BC STATS

(Rev 4 '97, Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**168,801**	**390,195**	**346,449**	**-11.2%**	**54.7%**	**52.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	139,262	289,754	278,231	-4.0%	40.6%	41.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	23	41	50	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	6,274	20,868	11,723	-43.8%	2.9%	1.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,149	20,619	19,812	-3.9%	2.9%	3.0%
other	13,092	58,912	36,633	-37.8%	8.3%	5.5%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**57,546**	**128,759**	**113,228**	**-12.1%**	**18.1%**	**17.0%**
Pulp	49,113	109,420	85,489	-21.9%	15.3%	12.9%
Newsprint	4,845	15,370	23,429	52.4%	2.2%	3.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,384	3,541	3,972	12.2%	0.5%	0.6%
other	206	428	339	-20.7%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**7,330**	**32,281**	**16,074**	**-50.2%**	**4.5%**	**2.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	210	1,924	788	-59.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Vegetables	69	476	173	-63.7%	0.1%	0.0%
other	7,050	29,881	15,113	-49.4%	4.2%	2.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,597**	**11,359**	**10,306**	**-9.3%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,773	5,001	4,763	-4.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,332	1,109	2,132	92.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	314	595	487	-18.1%	0.1%	0.1%
other	1,178	4,654	2,924	-37.2%	0.7%	0.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**23,334**	**58,675**	**69,607**	**18.6%**	**8.2%**	**10.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	12,098	20,373	68.4%	1.7%	3.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,152	2,274	2,163	-4.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	20,651	41,092	44,987	9.5%	5.8%	6.8%
Unwrought Zinc	1,094	1,767	1,172	-33.7%	0.2%	0.2%
other	437	1,443	912	-36.8%	0.2%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**45,854**	**74,107**	**80,965**	**9.3%**	**10.4%**	**12.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	45,766	73,626	80,741	9.7%	10.3%	12.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	88	481	224	-53.5%	0.1%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**5,358**	**8,078**	**13,130**	**62.5%**	**1.1%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	734	566	1,517	167.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,942	2,858	6,888	141.0%	0.4%	1.0%
other	1,682	4,654	4,726	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**985**	**355**	**2,223**	**526.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**514**	**520**	**763**	**46.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**7,223**	**8,986**	**12,109**	**34.8%**	**1.3%**	**1.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**322,542**	**713,314**	**684,853**	**-6.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 4 '97 Rev 3 '98 Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**21,658**	**74,304**	**43,883**	**-40.9%**	**18.0%**	**10.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,934	57,793	37,555	-35.0%	14.0%	8.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	314	629	714	13.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	1,523	13,425	3,609	-73.1%	3.3%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	644	2,085	1,270	-39.1%	0.5%	0.3%
other	243	371	736	98.1%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**130,752**	**239,779**	**259,196**	**8.1%**	**58.2%**	**59.2%**
Pulp	123,225	224,825	243,987	8.5%	54.6%	55.7%
Newsprint	0	1,086	0	-100.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	7,516	13,593	15,152	11.5%	3.3%	3.5%
other	12	275	58	-79.0%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,741**	**2,551**	**5,190**	**103.5%**	**0.6%**	**1.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	7	0	7	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	1,232	43	1,678	3808.2%	0.0%	0.4%
other	1,502	2,508	3,504	39.7%	0.6%	0.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**1,621**	**4,021**	**6,104**	**51.8%**	**1.0%**	**1.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	72	0	144	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	159	115	212	85.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,103	3,427	5,304	54.8%	0.8%	1.2%
other	288	479	444	-7.5%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**871**	**1,577**	**2,676**	**69.7%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	817	934	2,386	155.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	236	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	54	643	54	-91.6%	0.2%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**33,777**	**47,573**	**55,314**	**16.3%**	**11.5%**	**12.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	33,777	47,570	55,270	16.2%	11.5%	12.6%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	3	44	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**28,283**	**33,918**	**58,496**	**72.5%**	**8.2%**	**13.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	686	525	756	44.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,435	3,768	6,239	65.6%	0.9%	1.4%
other	25,162	29,625	51,500	73.8%	7.2%	11.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**461**	**580**	**685**	**18.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**252**	**863**	**277**	**-68.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,207**	**6,791**	**5,979**	**-12.0%**	**1.6%**	**1.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**223,623**	**411,957**	**437,799**	**6.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 4 '97, Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Finance
and Corporate Relations

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Tel: (250) 387-0376
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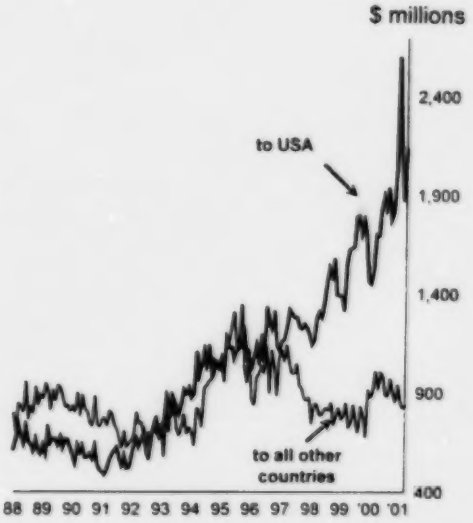
Exports ◆ March 2001

- Exports year-to-date to March are up 15.2% compared to the same period in 2000. The increase has been driven mainly by unprecedented growth in exports of energy products.
- In the first three months of 2001, the value of exports of energy products are almost three times greater than in the first quarter of 2000. Electricity exports recorded a tenfold increase in value, while natural gas exports are up three and a half times relative to the January to March period last year. Price inflation is the main reason for the phenomenal growth in this sector.
- Solid wood product exports have declined significantly in the first quarter compared to the first three months of 2000, down almost 17%. The single largest component contributing to the fall was softwood lumber exports to the United States. Much of the decline is due to a sharp drop in price. The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) for British Columbia softwood lumber fell from 159.9 (1992=100) in March 2000 to 126.7 in March 2001. According to Madison's Lumber Reporter, prices for Western Spruce Pine Fir (WSPF) lumber dropped almost $150 per 1,000 board feet in that period (from $468.01 to $319.42).
- Exports to the United States have risen dramatically in the first quarter of 2001 due mostly to increases in the value of trade of electricity and natural gas.
- In contrast, exports to the Pacific Rim dropped 15% in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the same period last year. The value of exports to Japan was down 9%, while exports to South Korea (-14%), China (-19%), Taiwan (-20%), Hong Kong (-39%) and Australia (-46%) all posted double-digit declines.
- Exports to South and Central America jumped significantly, although combined, they make up less than 1% of BC origin exports. However, as negotiations continue with the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas, these markets may become more important in the future.

Unprecedented growth in the value of energy exports to the U.S. drives total export expansion



THE SOFTWOOD LUMBER DISPUTE

On March 31, 2001 the Canada-U.S. **Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA)** expired. The agreement had been in place since 1996 and restricted the amount of Canadian duty-free exports of softwood lumber to the United States. The SLA was a temporary compromise agreement designed to avoid another long legal battle between the two countries and, as with many compromises, there were detractors on both sides. The expiry of the SLA has resulted in uncertainty within the Canadian forest sector. Lumber companies in the United States are petitioning for penalties as high as 80 percent on Canadian lumber imports and if they are successful in their bid there will likely be severe repercussions for lumber producers in Canada. The possibility of retroactive duties may cause reduced shipments as producers avoid the risk of selling their goods at a net loss after accounting for future duties.

Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) – an agreement between Canada and the United States that restricted the amount of lumber that could be exported from British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec to the United States free of tariffs. The annual quota was 14.70 billion board feet of lumber. If the quota was exceeded, the tariff imposed was $50 per thousand board feet for the amount between 14.70 and 15.35 billion board feet, and $100 per thousand board feet for any amount exceeding 15.35 billion board feet.

Dispute timeline

Disagreements over trade in lumber between Canada and the United States have a long history, but it is in the last twenty years that the debate has been most heated. It was in October 1982 that the U.S. lumber industry first petitioned for a **countervailing duty (CVD)** against imports of Canadian softwood lumber into the United States. The crux of the American argument was that the Canadian system of charging **stumpage** in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec should be considered a **subsidy** because stumpage fees were below market rates and therefore Canadian lumber producers had an unfair advantage over their American counterparts. In May 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce ruled that the stumpage system in Canada did not confer a counteravailable subsidy because the system of stumpage was not directed at a specific industry or group of industries.[1] The ruling went even further, stating that the system of stumpage was a reasonable method for establishing prices and that comparing Canadian and U.S. stumpage prices would be "arbitrary and capricious in view of the wide differences between species composition; size, quality, and density of timber; terrain and accessibility of the standing timber throughout the United States and Canada."[2]

Countervailing Duty (CVD) – duty designed to protect domestic industry from injury caused by imports that have benefited from subsidies provided by government

Stumpage – license fee charged to companies for the right to cut timber on Crown lands

Subsidy – a financial contribution from government that benefits a targeted group or company

[1] According to American law (and World Trade Organization rules), in order to be eligible for a CVD, subsidies have to be directed at a specific industry or group of industries. Subsidies that are generally available are not counteravailable. For example, if the Federal government started a "Buy Canadian" campaign, the subsidised advertising would not be eligible for a CVD.

[2] United States Department of Commerce as quoted in Lindsey, Groombridge and Loungani, "Nailing the Homeowner: The Economic Impact of Trade Protection of the Softwood Lumber Industry," *Trade Policy Analysis* no.11 (July 6, 2000), CATO Institute, pp. 2-3.

Three years later, in May 1986, the U.S. lumber industry once again petitioned for a CVD against Canadian softwood lumber imports. This time the U.S. Department of Commerce reversed its earlier decision, finding in October 1986 that Canadian stumpage systems conferred an average subsidy of approximately 15 percent. Commerce determined that the subsidy was directed at a specific industry, the "Softwood Lumber Industry."[3] The case ended when Canada and the United States agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in December 1986 whereby Canada would collect a 15 percent export tax on all exports of softwood lumber from Canada to the United States. The MOU further stipulated that provincial governments could reduce or eliminate the tax if measures were implemented that would replace some or all of the export tax.

After both British Columbia and Quebec made changes to their forest policies, Canada, feeling that the perceived subsidies to which the United States objected no longer existed, asked the U.S. to agree to terminate the MOU. When this request was refused, in October 1991, Canada chose to invoke its right to unilaterally terminate the MOU. As a result, the U.S. Department of Commerce took the unusual action of self-initiating a new CVD investigation. In May 1992 it once again found that the stumpage systems in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta conferred counteravailable subsidies on lumber producers. The Commerce Department found a subsidy of 6.51 percent. This figure was based on a 2.91 percent weighted average subsidy for stumpage programs in the four provinces, plus an additional subsidy of 3.6 percent as a result of British Columbia export restrictions on logs. Canada appealed the ruling to binational panels established under the Free Trade Agreement, which ruled in Canada's favour.

The American lumber lobby expressed the intention to pursue another CVD case a couple of years later. Canada, wary of the mounting legal costs of fighting this battle as well as the costs to the Canadian lumber industry as a result of market uncertainty, agreed to a compromise and signed the Softwood Lumber Agreement in May 1996. However, the SLA did not spell an end to the battles. The United States closed what they thought was a loophole in the agreement by reclassifying some processed lumber (first pre-drilled studs, then later notched lumber and rougher-headed lumber) from a classification in the **Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)** not covered by the SLA into a category that was covered. This meant that certain types of value-added lumber were now subject to quota restrictions where before they could be shipped in unlimited quantities without being assessed duties. Canada responded by appealing the reclassification of drilled studs to the World Customs Organization (WCO). The WCO ruled in Canada's favour; but the ruling was non-binding. However, just before the expiry of the SLA an arbitration panel agreed to by the two countries ruled that the United States violated the SLA by reclassifying drilled studs and notched lumber.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States – a classification system that assigns codes to every product that is involved in trade to or from the United States

On March 31, 2001 the SLA expired and with no other agreement in place, the American lumber lobby has petitioned the Department of Commerce once again for a CVD against Canadian softwood lumber imports.

[3] The argument was that due to vertical integration, the forest industry should be considered a single industry.

The American position

The basic thrust of the American argument is that stumpage rates in Canada are set below market rates and therefore, confer a subsidy on the companies harvesting the wood. It is also argued that log export restrictions also confer a subsidy in that they artificially depress the price of logs since they cannot be bid on internationally. In the latest attack on the Canadian softwood lumber industry, the Americans, in addition to alleging subsidies, also accuse Canadian lumber producers of **dumping** lumber on the U.S. market. To the surprise of some, the Maritime Provinces, which harvest timber mainly from private lands, have not been excluded from the CVD petition.

Dumping – sale of goods in a foreign market at prices less than received in domestic markets, or below the cost of producing the goods

In addition to these complaints, the United States' lumber lobby also suggests that these subsidies are harmful to the environment because they encourage over-harvesting of the resource. Senators in the United States have also argued that the Canada/U.S. exchange rate is offering an unfair advantage to Canadian producers.

The Canadian position

Canada's position is that stumpage rates do not confer a subsidy and that it is impossible to compare stumpage rates across jurisdictions, stating that such comparisons are "arbitrary and capricious." Differences in terrain and accessibility, as well as quality and quantity of timber, necessarily result in different rates of stumpage. In addition, Canadian companies incur costs such as road building and silviculture that are borne by the taxpayer in the United States.

With respect to the log export restrictions, it is important to note that several American states themselves have restrictions on the export of logs. It is also a fact that the United States federal and state governments offer a variety of subsidies and tax breaks to the forestry industry. These subsidies were reported by the United States to the WTO according to WTO rules that require them to do so.

The environmental argument that the alleged subsidies encourage over-harvesting is also flawed. Chances are that limiting imports from Canadian sources would simply shift the United States import share away from Canada to other countries where environmental standards may be less progressive than they are in Canada.

It is the complaints of some United States senators regarding the advantage given by the exchange rate that highlights the problems with the American position. In a response to these statements made on March 1, 2001, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade stated that the exchange rate argument "underlines that this dispute has nothing to do with fair trade...It is about protecting U.S. producers from Canadian competition."

The Canadian position has many supporters in the United States as well. Many consumer groups support free trade in lumber because instituting quotas or CVDs usually results in higher prices, which in turn drives up the costs of industries using lumber products as an input and consequently, the prices of the products of those industries. Many of those lumber-using industries also take the pro-free trade stance. In fact, the lumber lobby's argument that putting a CVD on imports of Canadian softwood lumber will help preserve American jobs is flawed. There is far more employment in industries that depend on lumber products as inputs than in the lumber-producing industries themselves. One source suggests that "employment in lumber-using industries exceeds employment in lumber production by a ratio of better than 25 to 1."[4] Driving up the price of lumber through the use of CVDs could potentially have a far greater negative impact on employment in the United States than would allowing free trade in softwood lumber.

There is some support in the United States for Canada's position, particularly from consumer groups

Canada's Competitive Advantage

There are several reasons why Canada has a competitive advantage over the United States with regard to softwood lumber. One advantage for not only softwood lumber producers, but also all Canadian exporters, is the Canada/U.S. exchange rate. The relatively low Canadian dollar, which makes it cheaper for Americans to import Canadian products, is a significant advantage for Canadian companies. Any suggestion that the exchange rate is an unfair advantage that confers a subsidy to Canadian lumber producers is unsupportable. First of all, the exchange rate is the same for every industry, and secondly, the Canadian government has made efforts to prop up the Canadian dollar, which is counter to the idea of subsidies.

The exchange rate gives Canadian exporters a significant competitive advantage over their American counterparts

In addition to the competitive exchange rate, Canada simply has a greater abundance and superior quality of timber compared to the United States. Some American companies that use Canadian softwood lumber in their products go so far as to insist that the Canadian lumber is unique and American lumber is not a suitable substitute.[5]

Importance of the softwood lumber industry to British Columbia

The dispute over softwood lumber is no small matter for British Columbia. Over the last 10 years softwood lumber exported to the United States has comprised between 15 and 20 percent of total British Columbia origin merchandise exports.[6] In 2000, 69 percent of the total value of BC exports of softwood lumber went to the United States amounting to just under $5 billion.

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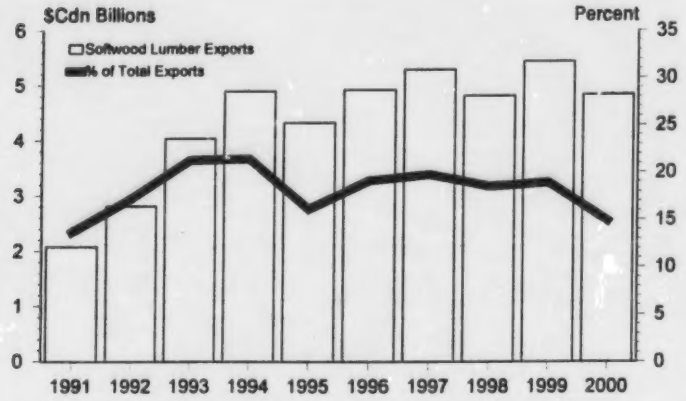
[4] Lindsey, Groombridge and Loungani, p.7.

[5] For example, in "Home Depot backs Canada in softwood lumber dispute," *Vancouver Sun*, May 15, 2001, pp. D5, D9, Bob Nardelli, chairman and CEO of Home Depot claims that Canadian softwood lumber is unique and is not necessarily replacing wood harvested in the United States.

[6] Note that "softwood lumber" referred to in this article is defined as the aggregate of those products that were covered by the Softwood Lumber Agreement and as such, do not match the aggregations presented in most BC Stats' releases. For example, cedar siding is included in the Agreement, and is therefore included in any figures quoted in this document, but in BC Stats' publications cedar siding exports are included in "selected value added wood products" rather than softwood lumber.

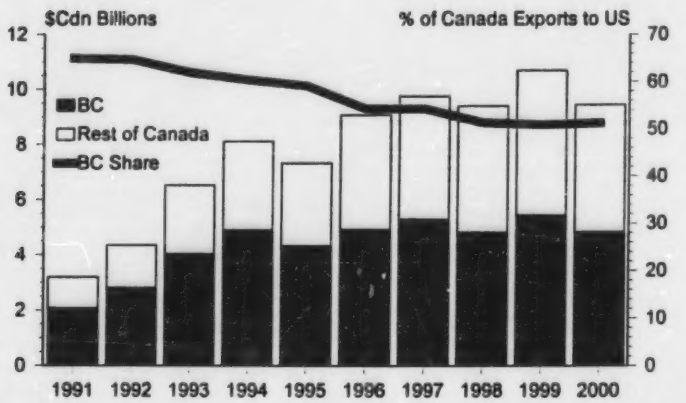
Softwood Lumber exports to the U.S. constitute a substantial portion of total B.C. origin exports



Softwood lumber exported to the United States makes up between 15 to 20 percent of total BC goods exports

British Columbia produces over half the softwood lumber exported from Canada. As can be seen in the chart below, British Columbia's share of the American softwood lumber market has been shrinking over the last 10 years, although the value of lumber exported has consistently been around 5 billion dollars since 1994.

British Columbia is responsible for over half of Canadian softwood lumber exports to the United States



The next largest market for softwood lumber from British Columbia is Japan. BC is responsible for about 95 percent of Canada's softwood lumber exports to Japan. The recent economic problems in that country had a serious ripple effect in British Columbia and the value of exports of softwood lumber to Japan dropped from $2.5 billion in 1996 to $1.4 billion in 1998. In 2000 exports were still well below the 1996 figure, at just over $1.6 billion. This collapse of the Japanese market combined with restricted access to American markets due to the SLA caused serious difficulties for many British Columbia companies. Coastal companies that dealt mainly with Japanese buyers and as a result were never allotted much quota for selling their product to American buyers were left without a market in which to sell.

The Japanese economic meltdown had a significant effect on some BC lumber producers

In addition to the importance to BC in terms of revenue generated, the production of softwood lumber generates a significant amount of employment in British Columbia. According to analysis of 1996 input/output data by BC Stats on final demand industry employment shares,[7] there were approximately 123,600 people whose employment depended, either directly or indirectly, on sawmilling. In addition, 1,400 people were dependent on logging and forest services (such as silviculture). The sum (125,000 people) represents almost 8 percent of total employment in the province.

For regions outside the Lower Mainland and the Capital region, the dependence on forestry can be particularly acute. In Prince George alone, there are seven sawmills with over 100 employees each, for a total of over 1,200 employees.

Certain areas of the province, like Prince George, have substantial employment in the forest sector, and manufacturing of softwood lumber is a significant component of that employment

Using final demand analysis, it is estimated that in 1996, sawmilling, logging and forest services industries contributed just under $8.8 billion to British Columbia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This represents over 9 percent of the total BC GDP. Clearly there is a lot at stake with regard to the softwood lumber dispute.

Subsidisation or Protectionism?

Despite repeated decisions in favour of Canada, the U.S. lumber lobby continues to push for Countervailing Duties against Canadian softwood lumber. Is the American persistence simply a protective response to an ailing domestic industry, or is there really something to their allegations of subsidisation? If the Canadian industry were subsidised, it would follow that the lumber companies would be making profits well above those of their American counterparts. This has not been the case. In fact, the poor performance of several British Columbia forest products companies has led to buy-outs by other, larger companies, some of which are based in the United States. The Americans cite a large number of sawmill closures in the U.S. as proof that Canadian subsidies are harming the American lumber industry, but there have been a significant number of mill closures on this side of the border as well. In fact, IWA-Canada suggests that some of the mill closures in parts of the U.S. are a result of an increase in production in Washington and Oregon resulting from a surge in log exports from British Columbia.[8]

If the Canadian industry is subsidised, where are the larger than normal profits?

[7] This analysis looks at the output according to its final demand. In other words, a product that is to be used as input into another production process would have its employment and output attributed to the final product. For example, the logging employment is a small figure because only the employment generated from harvesting logs that are exported in raw form (i.e., the logs *are* the final output) are allocated to logging. All other logging activity is allocated to the final output product such as lumber.

[8] As quoted in "Accord Blamed for Lumber Glut," *Vancouver Sun*, March 29, 2000, p. F14.

The petition for duties of up to 40 percent on Canadian softwood lumber signals a bitter turn in the softwood lumber saga. The inclusion of the Maritime Provinces in the CVD petition and the additional dumping charge of between 28 and 38 percent have stepped up the American lumber industry's action. Consequently, the Canadian Federal government is using strong language in their rebuff of the American actions. Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, released a statement in response to the U.S. softwood lumber trade action in which he said:

> This trade action is not about subsidies for our industry. It's about protectionism. It's about the U.S. industry's loss of market share. Our industry is more modern and frankly, more efficient.

"It's about protectionism."

The fact that the industry has petitioned for a combined dumping charge and CVD of close to 80 percent when the previous CVD determination made by the U.S. Department of Commerce was 6.51 percent lends credence to Pettigrew's statement.

Conclusion

If the American lumber industry were successful in its bid for a combined CVD and dumping charge of close to 80 percent, the consequences for the Canadian softwood lumber industry would be serious. According to one industry executive, the application for penalties of up to 80 percent rather than the 40 percent figure that was being suggested prior to the expiry of the SLA is academic. He said, "At 40 percent I don't think anybody in British Columbia can run (a mill), let alone across the rest of the country."[9]

A penalty of 80 percent would have serious consequences for the Canadian lumber industry

The irony is that if the American industry were successful in its bid for penalties in the order of 80 percent, it would likely have serious effects on the American economy as well. Lumber prices would increase as Canadian imports dried up and the limited domestic supply could come nowhere near meeting the demand. Housing starts would decrease as housing prices rose and the industries that depend on softwood lumber as input in their production would likely be forced to lay off employees and possibly shut down altogether due to increased costs.

It is impossible to predict what kind of penalties, if any, the U.S. Department of Commerce will impose. If duties are placed on Canadian softwood lumber products, Canada will most likely appeal the ruling and may once again get a favourable decision. Unfortunately, in the interim, Canada's lumber industry will suffer.

[9] As quoted in Steve Mertl, "Fear, defiance greet American bid for 80 per cent tariff on Canadian softwood," cbc.ca, http://cbc.ca.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

98-07 *No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)*

98-06 *Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices (released Aug 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	MARCH	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	37,798	90,917	107,524	18.3%	302,496	286,770	368,186
Germany	39,519	115,031	118,178	2.7%	395,571	298,886	534,086
People's Republic of China	61,387	181,854	146,987	-19.2%	464,759	590,733	737,102
Hong Kong	22,214	81,306	49,655	-38.9%	272,155	255,904	248,877
Taiwan	27,041	101,962	81,935	-19.6%	399,618	363,675	409,562
Japan	344,088	1,164,242	1,056,583	-9.2%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,711,137
South Korea	91,767	266,526	229,679	-13.8%	677,999	753,907	928,881
India	4,300	30,183	23,819	-21.1%	84,963	57,500	87,139
Australia	18,789	73,141	39,192	-46.4%	226,325	211,366	239,519
Mexico	4,345	12,043	18,274	51.7%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	2,129,528	4,686,333	6,094,027	30.0%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,080,969
other	192,241	772,287	655,281	-15.2%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,261
Total International Exports	**2,973,016**	**7,484,907**	**8,621,134**	**15.2%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,240,796**
1) Western Europe	209,719	634,343	653,110	3.0%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,597,698
2) Eastern Europe	1,730	5,437	4,315	-20.6%	26,687	29,747	36,243
3) South East Asia	27,882	131,194	97,733	-25.5%	340,527	393,222	594,915
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,995	16,227	8,704	-46.4%	50,699	45,210	56,389
5) South America	16,335	39,439	60,620	53.7%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,270	7,117	9,854	38.5%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	595,410	2,009,590	1,709,692	-14.9%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,902,162
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	251,322	845,348	653,110	-22.7%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,191,026
9) Middle East	5,370	35,905	28,902	-19.5%	146,941	134,725	158,392
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	2.4%	1.4%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	11.6%	15.6%	12.3%		17.5%	15.1%	14.2%
South Korea	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	71.6%	62.6%	70.7%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.5%	10.3%	7.6%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.1%	8.5%	7.6%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	20.0%	26.8%	19.8%		26.8%	24.1%	23.8%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.5%	11.3%	7.6%		9.3%	9.1%	9.6%
9) Middle East	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**718,567**	**2,497,295**	**2,076,931**	**-16.8%**	**33.4%**	**24.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	481,755	1,777,951	1,455,183	-18.2%	23.8%	16.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	24,088	58,844	56,732	-3.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	18,528	72,734	50,270	-30.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	100,247	250,779	241,159	-3.8%	3.4%	2.8%
other	93,949	336,987	273,588	-18.8%	4.5%	3.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**552,754**	**1,640,148**	**1,566,791**	**-4.5%**	**21.9%**	**18.2%**
Pulp	336,646	1,094,363	987,748	-9.7%	14.6%	11.5%
Newsprint	82,663	186,892	202,078	8.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	122,267	326,114	344,610	5.7%	4.4%	4.0%
other	11,178	32,780	32,355	-1.3%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**112,384**	**296,536**	**272,165**	**-8.2%**	**4.0%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	6,149	18,113	18,100	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	18,275	26,177	32,788	25.3%	0.3%	0.4%
other	87,960	252,246	221,277	-12.3%	3.4%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**68,392**	**160,159**	**168,895**	**5.5%**	**2.1%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,599	24,939	20,199	-19.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	27,691	58,891	65,923	11.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,511	12,421	14,136	13.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	25,591	63,908	68,636	7.4%	0.9%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**111,819**	**425,608**	**381,180**	**-10.4%**	**5.7%**	**4.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	21,939	55,762	81,544	46.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,242	9,204	11,227	22.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	51,765	156,047	149,063	-4.5%	2.1%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	27,225	122,997	78,028	-36.6%	1.6%	0.9%
other	7,648	81,598	61,319	-24.9%	1.1%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**758,931**	**798,952**	**2,332,959**	**192.0%**	**10.7%**	**27.1%**
Natural Gas	410,082	319,532	1,181,466	269.7%	4.3%	13.7%
Coal	98,663	317,592	331,389	4.3%	4.2%	3.8%
Electricity	240,225	74,206	777,719	948.1%	1.0%	9.0%
other	9,961	87,622	42,385	-51.6%	1.2%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**327,261**	**889,343**	**916,209**	**3.0%**	**11.9%**	**10.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	60,469	243,043	165,712	-31.8%	3.2%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	65,372	142,820	168,096	17.7%	1.9%	1.9%
other	201,419	503,480	582,401	15.7%	6.7%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**35,486**	**102,116**	**96,522**	**-5.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,351**	**71,857**	**57,577**	**-19.9%**	**1.0%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**270,071**	**602,893**	**751,904**	**24.7%**	**8.1%**	**8.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,973,016**	**7,484,907**	**8,621,134**	**15.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**512,597**	**1,718,467**	**1,447,019**	**-15.8%**	**36.7%**	**23.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	315,701	1,167,303	947,018	-18.9%	24.9%	15.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	23,665	57,391	55,444	-3.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	8,765	21,635	25,107	16.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	84,241	214,386	202,955	-5.3%	4.6%	3.3%
other	80,225	257,752	216,495	-16.0%	5.5%	3.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**240,809**	**594,745**	**685,351**	**15.2%**	**12.7%**	**11.2%**
Pulp	85,226	206,137	254,431	23.4%	4.4%	4.2%
Newsprint	46,966	115,797	128,863	11.3%	2.5%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	98,929	244,334	273,353	11.9%	5.2%	4.5%
other	9,688	28,477	28,704	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**78,352**	**177,283**	**189,873**	**7.1%**	**3.8%**	**3.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,930	12,354	13,348	8.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	16,070	24,180	25,240	4.4%	0.5%	0.4%
other	58,352	140,749	151,285	7.5%	3.0%	2.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**51,181**	**109,705**	**120,609**	**9.9%**	**2.3%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	6,708	13,900	11,013	-20.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	25,591	54,442	60,290	10.7%	1.2%	1.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	532	1,772	1,362	-23.2%	0.0%	0.0%
other	18,350	39,591	47,945	21.1%	0.8%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**33,091**	**165,519**	**107,582**	**-35.0%**	**3.5%**	**1.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	471	2,962	1,761	-40.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	3,356	52,362	20,849	-60.2%	1.1%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	23,000	93,301	65,510	-29.8%	2.0%	1.1%
other	6,263	16,894	19,463	15.2%	0.4%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**667,166**	**494,464**	**2,023,947**	**309.3%**	**10.6%**	**33.2%**
Natural Gas	410,082	319,532	1,181,466	269.7%	6.8%	19.4%
Coal	7,256	14,245	23,066	61.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Electricity	240,225	74,206	777,719	948.1%	1.6%	12.8%
other	9,604	86,481	41,696	-51.8%	1.8%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**276,871**	**761,441**	**754,088**	**-1.0%**	**16.2%**	**12.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	57,057	233,914	157,509	-32.7%	5.0%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	54,217	122,507	131,370	7.2%	2.6%	2.2%
other	165,597	405,020	465,210	14.9%	8.6%	7.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**33,833**	**97,110**	**90,937**	**-6.4%**	**2.1%**	**1.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,680**	**68,949**	**55,522**	**-19.5%**	**1.5%**	**0.9%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**218,947**	**498,651**	**619,099**	**24.2%**	**10.6%**	**10.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,129,528**	**4,686,333**	**6,094,027**	**30.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**163,518**	**577,322**	**513,048**	**-11.1%**	**49.6%**	**48.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	131,373	445,885	411,001	-7.8%	38.3%	38.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	41	50	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	7,087	28,460	18,811	-33.9%	2.4%	1.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	14,726	31,068	34,590	11.3%	2.7%	3.3%
other	10,332	71,868	48,597	-32.4%	6.2%	4.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**71,185**	**208,105**	**184,413**	**-11.4%**	**17.9%**	**17.5%**
Pulp	46,469	168,520	131,958	-21.7%	14.5%	12.5%
Newsprint	23,637	32,784	47,066	43.6%	2.8%	4.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	886	6,090	4,858	-20.2%	0.5%	0.5%
other	192	710	532	-25.2%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**13,697**	**52,084**	**31,036**	**-40.4%**	**4.5%**	**2.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,526	2,952	2,314	-21.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	67	833	240	-71.2%	0.1%	0.0%
other	12,104	48,298	28,482	-41.0%	4.1%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,308**	**19,451**	**18,673**	**-4.0%**	**1.7%**	**1.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,493	9,280	8,256	-11.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,107	1,746	3,239	85.5%	0.1%	0.3%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	420	762	908	19.1%	0.1%	0.1%
other	3,287	7,663	6,271	-18.2%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**48,421**	**147,202**	**160,853**	**9.3%**	**12.6%**	**15.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	17,564	12,098	41,578	243.7%	1.0%	3.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,222	4,469	3,384	-24.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	28,704	66,324	73,691	11.1%	5.7%	7.0%
Unwrought Zinc	497	2,655	1,669	-37.1%	0.2%	0.2%
other	435	61,656	40,531	-34.3%	5.3%	3.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**23,502**	**131,739**	**104,467**	**-20.7%**	**11.3%**	**9.9%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	23,297	130,951	104,038	-20.6%	11.2%	9.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	205	788	429	-45.6%	0.1%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**6,580**	**13,239**	**20,165**	**52.3%**	**1.1%**	**1.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	544	1,567	2,200	40.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,838	4,035	9,726	141.0%	0.3%	0.9%
other	3,197	7,638	8,239	7.9%	0.7%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**372**	**527**	**2,595**	**392.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**252**	**892**	**1,016**	**13.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**8,253**	**13,682**	**20,317**	**48.5%**	**1.2%**	**1.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**344,088**	**1,164,242**	**1,056,583**	**-9.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**24,097**	**118,825**	**67,980**	**-42.8%**	**19.0%**	**10.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	19,926	92,467	57,481	-37.8%	14.8%	8.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	252	786	966	22.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	2,540	21,890	6,149	-71.9%	3.5%	1.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	667	2,754	1,937	-29.7%	0.4%	0.3%
other	711	929	1,447	55.8%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**121,556**	**353,962**	**380,774**	**7.6%**	**56.6%**	**59.0%**
Pulp	115,633	330,642	359,641	8.8%	52.9%	55.7%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,921	21,821	21,073	-3.4%	3.5%	3.3%
other	2	380	60	-84.2%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**5,148**	**5,539**	**10,368**	**87.2%**	**0.9%**	**1.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	102	0	110	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	984	83	2,662	3102.4%	0.0%	0.4%
other	4,062	5,456	7,596	39.2%	0.9%	1.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**2,098**	**7,506**	**8,707**	**16.0%**	**1.2%**	**1.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	109	140	253	80.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	66	253	399	57.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,556	6,617	7,364	11.3%	1.1%	1.1%
other	368	496	691	39.2%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,194**	**2,235**	**3,870**	**73.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	462	1,553	2,848	83.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	146	0	382	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	586	682	640	-6.2%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**25,350**	**65,483**	**80,664**	**23.2%**	**10.5%**	**12.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	25,342	65,480	80,611	23.1%	10.5%	12.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	9	3	53	1490.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**22,575**	**57,979**	**81,917**	**41.3%**	**9.3%**	**12.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	210	710	991	39.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,891	6,729	8,121	20.7%	1.1%	1.3%
other	20,475	50,540	72,805	44.1%	8.1%	11.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**449**	**1,007**	**1,191**	**18.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**205**	**1,421**	**498**	**-65.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,944**	**11,254**	**9,906**	**-12.0%**	**1.8%**	**1.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**206,617**	**625,212**	**645,874**	**3.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
Release: June 2001
Issue: 01-04

Exports ◆ April 2001

- BC exports continue to climb in 2001 on the strength of unprecedented growth in exports of energy products. Year-to-date to April, exports are up 20.1% compared to the same period in 2000.
- The value of exports of energy products in the first four months of 2001 are over three times higher than the value accrued in the same period in 2000. Electricity exports continue to lead the way, increasing in value twelve times over the same period last year. The value of natural gas exports is four times that of the January to April period of last year. Price inflation is the main reason for the phenomenal growth in this sector.
- Exports in the forest sector continue to lag behind last year's performance. Solid wood product exports are significantly lower compared to the first four months of 2000, down over 12%. Exports of pulp and paper products dropped 6%.
- Softwood lumber exports to the United States are the single largest component contributing to the decline in solid wood exports. Much of the decline is due to a sharp drop in price. The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) for British Columbia softwood lumber fell from 152.6 (1992=100) in April 2000 to 130.2 in April 2001. However, prices are starting to rebound. According to Madison's Lumber Reporter, prices for Western Spruce Pine Fir (WSPF) lumber were higher in May than at any time in 2000. This may signal a turnaround in the value of lumber exports in the months to come, although the uncertainty regarding possible retroactive duties imposed by the Americans could continue to curtail exports.
- Energy exports to the United States have been the driving force for the dramatic rise in the value of exports to that country year-to-date compared to the same period last year.
- In contrast, exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) continue to lag behind last year's pace, down 14% in the first four months of 2001 compared to the same period last year.

Growth in total exports is being driven by energy exports to the United States

Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes

The trade dispute between Canada and the United States over softwood lumber exports has been well documented, but is only one of several thorny issues facing Canadian exporters. Another battleground in Canada/US trade is the greenhouse tomato industry. American greenhouse tomato growers are making claims that their Canadian counterparts are **dumping** under-priced tomatoes on the American market. A coalition of greenhouse tomato growers in the US has petitioned the US Department of Commerce to impose a duty on Canadian exports of greenhouse tomatoes. The American industry alleges that Canadian greenhouse tomato producers are selling their wares in the US at prices below production cost and that this is inflicting material injury upon the US industry.

Dumping – sale of goods in a foreign market at prices less than received in domestic markets, or below the cost of producing the goods

The US International Trade Commission has ruled that there is a reasonable indication that imports of Canadian greenhouse tomatoes are causing material injury to the American greenhouse tomato industry. As a result, the US Department of Commerce will initiate a formal antidumping investigation.

The title of this article aside, this potential trade action is no joke to Canadian tomato producers. Spurred on by consumer demand, the greenhouse tomato industry has expanded rapidly, particularly in British Columbia and Ontario, and has become a multi-million dollar industry.

When is a tomato not just a tomato?

One sticking point in the dispute is whether tomatoes grown in a greenhouse should be grouped together with field tomatoes. Canadian tomato growers have argued to the US Department of Commerce that the merchandise subject to investigation should include all tomatoes, fresh and chilled, regardless of whether they were grown in a greenhouse or outside in a field. They suggest that greenhouse tomatoes must compete alongside those grown in a field and therefore pricing of field tomatoes affects that of the greenhouse variety.

The American greenhouse tomato growers have made a compelling argument that tomatoes are all not made the same and cannot simply be compared regardless of how they are grown. They say that there are differences not only in production, cost, pricing and marketing, but also physically. Basically, they argue that the higher cost of production, and consequently higher price of the product, have to be justified in order to market the greenhouse variety of tomato. In essence, the tomatoes sell despite their higher price because they are better tasting and are grown using fewer (if any) pesticides and other noxious chemicals. This, in effect, differentiates them sufficiently from field-grown tomatoes such that they should be classified separately.

However, while it may be true that greenhouse tomatoes and field tomatoes are different, it does not necessarily follow that the quantity and price of field-grown tomatoes do not affect those grown in a greenhouse. If high quantities of field tomatoes flood the market driving prices down, it is not only possible, but also highly likely that some substitution effects will occur. In other words, the price differential between field tomatoes and greenhouse tomatoes will lead some consumers to decide that the merits of the greenhouse variety do not justify the added cost and those consumers will choose instead to buy the field type. As a result, the reduced demand for greenhouse tomatoes will inevitably drive down the price. This, in essence, is the claim of Canadian tomato growers who charge that the Americans are growing tomatoes in such large volumes that it has driven the price down. In fact, Canadian producers have suggested that perhaps Canada should investigate the American field tomato industry for dumping their products on Canadian markets.

Substitution effects mean that despite their differences, field and greenhouse tomatoes still have to compete in the marketplace

Just what is so different about a greenhouse tomato?

In British Columbia, the largest organised group of greenhouse vegetable growers (and in fact, the largest in North America) is the BC Hot House Growers' Association, which has over 55 members.[1] Members of this association market their produce under the BC Hot House brand label.

Hot House tomatoes are grown in glass-covered structures of aluminum and steel in which every aspect of the plant's growth is controlled, from the amount of heat and light to which it is exposed, to the amount of nutrients it gets. One of the selling points for consumers is that these tomatoes are grown without using herbicides and minimal use of pesticides. Herbicides are not necessary because the plants are not grown in dirt, but rather use hydroponics, and therefore weeds are not a problem. Pesticides are used very rarely because most pests are taken care of using natural predators like ladybugs and wasps.

While this method of growing tomatoes tends to produce a better crop yield and, according to many consumers, tastier tomatoes, it is also a more intensive process, and therefore more expensive, which is why greenhouse tomatoes are generally priced significantly higher than field tomatoes.

Greenhouse tomatoes are a growing industry

In 2000, in British Columbia, the total value of greenhouse tomato production was $73.6 million.[2] For Canada as a whole, the value was $287.7 million. This industry has undergone rapid growth in the last several years and exports have followed this trend.

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[1] BC Hot House Growers' Association web site (http://www.bchhga.bc.ca).

[2] Statistics Canada, *Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries*, catalogue 22-202.

Exports of Tomatoes to the U.S.

	British Columbia		Canada	
Year	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
1988	2.1	$2.7	3.3	$4.3
1989	1.0	$1.3	1.1	$1.3
1990	1.5	$1.6	3.1	$3.9
1991	1.2	$2.2	2.7	$5.2
1992	3.2	$4.0	5.2	$6.8
1993	2.7	$4.9	4.7	$8.3
1994	3.7	$7.5	7.7	$14.4
1995	3.9	$9.2	11.7	$24.6
1996	6.2	$17.9	21.8	$53.0
1997	10.2	$25.5	37.5	$84.6
1998	19.6	$53.2	61.7	$153.0
1999	29.4	$70.6	79.6	$180.1
2000	38.8	$98.2	101.4	$244.0

Source: Statistics Canada

An expanding greenhouse industry combined with soaring demand in the US for greenhouse tomatoes has led to substantial growth in tomato exports to the US

Exports of tomatoes to the United States from BC have skyrocketed from less than 2 million kilograms (kg) in the early nineties, to just under 39 million kg in 2000. The growth of exports from Canada as a whole is even more phenomenal, from around 3 million kg to 101 million in 2000. Although export data specifically related to tomatoes grown in greenhouses is not available, the majority of the tomatoes exported, particularly from BC, are greenhouse grown. There were 37.7 million kg of greenhouse tomatoes produced in BC in 2000, compared to only 1.1 million kg of field tomatoes.[3] The comparable Canadian figures are 182.4 million kg of greenhouse tomatoes and 519.2 million kg of the field variety, of which almost 99 percent were grown in Ontario. Ontario was also responsible for 72 percent of Canadian greenhouse tomato production.

Note that data on tomato production is based on surveys whereas export data comes from administrative sources. This is likely the reason why total BC tomato exports in 2000 exceed total production. In reality there was certainly domestic consumption of BC-grown tomatoes, but it was apparently a small portion of total production.

Despite the tremendous growth in tomato exports to the US, the amount of tomatoes imported into Canada from the US is still significantly higher. Over the last decade, annual imports of American tomatoes to BC have averaged around 20 million kilograms. The Canadian figure is approximately 130 million kilograms. In the last three years BC exports of tomatoes have exceeded imports giving BC a trade surplus with the US in tomatoes for the first time. Canada as a whole has always had a significant trade deficit with the US when it comes to tomatoes, at least in terms of quantity. This deficit has diminished rapidly in the last 10 years, from a peak of 134 million kg in 1992 to only just under 40 million kg in 2000.

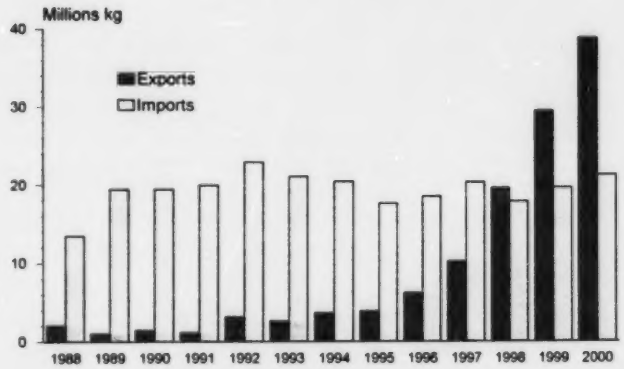
[3] Statistics Canada, *Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries*, catalogue 22-202, and *Fruit and Vegetable Production, February 2001*, catalogue 22-003.

Imports of Tomatoes from the U.S.

	British Columbia		Canada	
Year	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
1988	13.5	$12.0	110.9	$97.4
1989	19.5	$13.7	130.5	$107.1
1990	19.5	$11.3	119.4	$82.3
1991	20.0	$14.7	122.0	$105.6
1992	22.9	$21.2	139.2	$141.2
1993	21.1	$18.2	135.6	$128.7
1994	20.4	$18.2	129.1	$128.2
1995	17.6	$14.6	123.6	$121.7
1996	18.5	$14.4	124.1	$112.4
1997	20.4	$19.3	128.7	$136.3
1998	17.9	$22.9	115.8	$143.2
1999	19.7	$20.0	133.2	$138.4
2000	21.3	$25.1	141.0	$163.3

Source: Statistics Canada

BC tomato exports to the US have grown exponentially and now exceed imports



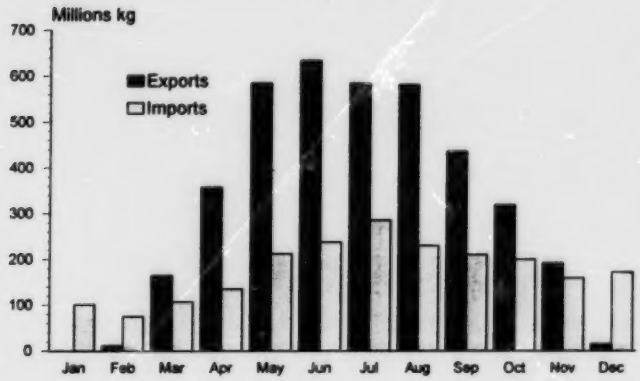
However, since Canadian tomato exports are mostly greenhouse-grown tomatoes, which are priced significantly higher than field-grown tomatoes, the balance of trade in tomatoes has been in Canada's favour for the last three years in value terms. Similarly, BC has had a trade surplus with the US in terms of the value of tomatoes traded for the last five years. The price difference is quite obvious if the value of exports and imports are divided by the respective quantities. In 2000, the unit cost (per kg) of BC exports to the US was $2.53, compared to $1.18 for imports from the US. Some of this difference is due to slight measurement differences in the value of exports versus imports (e.g., which transportation costs are or are not included), but, for the most part, the difference is due to the variation in quality.

Due to the price difference between greenhouse and field-grown tomatoes, Canada has a trade surplus in tomatoes with the US despite shipping fewer tomatoes south than are being shipped north

Tomato trade follows a seasonal pattern

The growing season for greenhouse tomatoes in BC is more or less yearlong, but the prime harvest months are in the summer. This fact is reflected in the seasonality of BC tomato exports to the United States. Imports from the US also follow a seasonal pattern, but to a much lesser extent. This is because most of BC imports come from California and Florida where the growing season is more evenly distributed throughout the year due to the warmer climate.

BC tomato trade with the United States is very seasonal



Trade in tomatoes follows the seasonal pattern of the tomato harvest

Tomato trade is restricted to a select group of states

British Columbia exports tomatoes all over the United States, but over 90 percent of them go to just five states: California, Washington, Connecticut, Texas and Florida. The distribution of states from which BC imports tomatoes is even narrower, with over 98 percent of imports to BC originating in either California or Florida. In fact, just under twice the quantity of tomatoes (by weight) were imported from Florida as all citrus fruit (for which Florida is famous) combined.

Top 5 US destinations for BC tomato exports, 2000

State	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
California	15.0	$38.6
Washington	9.4	$27.8
Connecticut	6.9	$16.7
Texas	2.4	$4.6
Florida	1.3	$2.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Over 90% of BC tomato exports to the US go to just five states

Top 5 US origins for BC tomato imports, 2000

State	Quantity (Millions KG)	Value Cdn $Millions
California	13.7	$15.9
Florida	7.2	$8.5
Arizona	0.3	$0.4
Washington	0.1	$0.1
Oregon	0.02	$0.04

Source: Statistics Canada

Over 98% of BC tomato imports from the US come from either Florida or California

The US receives the bulk of Canadian tomato exports

Internationally, in 2000, Canada exported tomatoes to only four countries: the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and Cuba. BC exported only to the first three of those, and was the lone Canadian supplier to Hong Kong and Japan. BC was responsible for 38 percent of Canadian tomato exports to the US. For both BC and Canada as a whole, the United States represented 99.9 percent of the tomato export market, which underlines just how important this trade dispute is to Canadian tomato growers.

The United States is the destination of 99.9% of Canadian tomato exports

Canada is an important market for American tomato producers as well, as approximately 80 percent of all US tomatoes exported in 2000 headed to Canada.[4] Tomatoes exported to Canada amounted to approximately 10 percent of all American tomato production.[5]

BC tomato growers depend on the US market

For British Columbia tomato growers the American market is particularly crucial. The large majority of tomatoes produced in BC are exported to the US. If the American allegations were true and BC greenhouse tomato growers were dumping their produce in the US market at prices below the cost of production, this would mean that BC tomato growers would be losing money on virtually every tomato they sold.

Most greenhouse tomatoes produced in BC are exported to the US

A more likely scenario is that greenhouse operators in BC have had a head start on their competitors south of the border and over time have developed efficiencies in their operations such that they have lower production costs than those relatively new to the industry. Also, the climate in BC, while mostly unsuitable for growing field tomatoes, is perfectly suited to growing tomatoes in greenhouses, which means BC growers achieve good crop yields at lower costs for environmental control. As a result of these lower production costs, BC growers have a competitive advantage and can afford to sell their produce at prices lower than their competitors.

Lower production costs give BC growers a competitive advantage

[4] US Department of Commerce.
[5] Based on production data from the US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service.

American greenhouse tomato growers point to declining market shares, falling prices, and reduced profits as indications that the Canadian industry has been dumping its product in the US market and is inflicting material injury on the US industry. The Canadian industry claims that they are taking advantage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), using their competitive advantage to gain market share in the US. As for falling prices, the Canadians suggest that the abundance of field tomatoes grown in the US has driven prices down for tomatoes in general, including those grown in greenhouses.

While it is beyond the scope of this paper to determine whether or not Canadian greenhouse tomatoes are being dumped in the US market, common sense suggests that the industry could not survive if it was selling its product in its main marketplace at below the cost of production. Unfortunately, even if the US Department of Commerce finds that Canadian tomato growers are not dumping their produce in the US, the Canadian industry can not recoup its legal costs incurred in fighting this battle. This means that no matter what the final decision, Canadian greenhouse tomato growers will incur a financial loss. In the end, as is the case with most trade disputes, it will likely be the consumer that pays as costs endured by the producers are passed on in the form of higher prices.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

98-07 *No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

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This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	31,961	116,788	141,849	21.5%	302,496	286,770	368,186
Germany	42,350	145,383	161,112	10.8%	395,571	298,886	534,086
People's Republic of China	77,201	251,573	225,861	-10.2%	464,759	590,733	737,102
Hong Kong	18,237	101,751	70,382	-30.8%	272,155	255,904	248,877
Taiwan	28,103	134,549	115,526	-14.1%	399,618	363,675	409,562
Japan	343,328	1,531,767	1,421,343	-7.2%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,711,137
South Korea	47,434	341,515	278,548	-18.4%	677,999	753,907	928,881
India	13,992	42,662	37,851	-11.3%	84,963	57,500	87,139
Australia	8,619	101,216	48,640	-51.9%	226,325	211,366	239,519
Mexico	3,185	15,618	21,462	37.4%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	2,500,136	6,385,464	8,727,703	36.7%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,080,969
other	215,702	1,048,513	880,802	-16.0%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,261
Total International Exports	**3,330,243**	**10,100,012**	**12,131,079**	**20.1%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,240,798**
1) Western Europe	214,694	831,155	875,280	5.3%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,597,698
2) Eastern Europe	6,223	6,361	10,935	71.9%	26,687	29,747	36,243
3) South East Asia	21,005	192,142	119,940	-37.6%	340,527	393,222	594,915
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,713	19,568	10,886	-44.4%	50,699	45,210	56,389
5) South America	20,189	53,795	81,388	51.3%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,711	10,416	13,737	31.9%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	545,940	2,668,048	2,290,612	-14.1%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,902,162
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	202,612	1,136,281	869,269	-23.5%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,191,026
9) Middle East	16,529	56,529	47,300	-16.3%	146,941	134,725	158,392
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	2.5%	1.3%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.3%	1.0%	1.9%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	10.3%	15.2%	11.7%		17.5%	15.1%	14.2%
South Korea	1.4%	3.4%	2.3%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	75.1%	63.2%	71.9%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.5%	10.4%	7.3%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.4%	8.2%	7.2%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	16.4%	26.4%	18.9%		26.8%	24.1%	23.8%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.1%	11.3%	7.2%		9.3%	9.1%	9.6%
9) Middle East	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**897,171**	**3,400,900**	**2,981,493**	**-12.3%**	**33.7%**	**24.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	679,182	2,455,575	2,139,703	-12.9%	24.3%	17.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,979	83,781	82,752	-1.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	15,121	86,915	65,391	-24.8%	0.9%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	79,201	345,761	320,961	-7.2%	3.4%	2.6%
other	97,688	428,869	372,686	-13.1%	4.2%	3.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**482,674**	**2,181,547**	**2,050,373**	**-6.0%**	**21.6%**	**16.9%**
Pulp	301,031	1,479,742	1,288,810	-12.9%	14.7%	10.6%
Newsprint	64,161	231,948	266,239	14.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	106,588	425,962	451,907	6.1%	4.2%	3.7%
other	10,894	43,895	43,417	-1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**128,541**	**432,366**	**407,027**	**-5.9%**	**4.3%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,259	23,551	22,533	-4.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	35,460	50,229	70,846	41.0%	0.5%	0.6%
other	88,822	358,587	313,648	-12.5%	3.6%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**85,137**	**228,259**	**256,274**	**12.3%**	**2.3%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	15,845	37,891	36,516	-3.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	25,415	80,960	92,112	13.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,763	17,241	19,465	12.9%	0.2%	0.2%
other	39,114	92,167	108,181	17.4%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**120,889**	**552,509**	**515,555**	**-6.7%**	**5.5%**	**4.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	41,419	84,461	136,042	61.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,718	12,185	14,945	22.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	46,206	208,766	195,269	-6.5%	2.1%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	20,254	158,177	98,314	-37.8%	1.6%	0.8%
other	9,292	88,920	70,985	-20.2%	0.9%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**1,028,170**	**1,054,550**	**3,494,456**	**231.4%**	**10.4%**	**28.8%**
Natural Gas	493,003	425,629	1,807,715	324.7%	4.2%	14.9%
Coal	128,047	428,122	459,436	7.3%	4.2%	3.8%
Electricity	395,251	93,898	1,172,973	1149.2%	0.9%	9.7%
other	11,868	106,901	54,333	-49.2%	1.1%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**303,910**	**1,184,608**	**1,228,203**	**3.7%**	**11.7%**	**10.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	60,740	311,050	226,955	-27.0%	3.1%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	56,704	191,536	225,978	18.0%	1.9%	1.9%
other	186,466	682,022	775,270	13.7%	6.8%	6.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**35,807**	**136,477**	**132,365**	**-3.0%**	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,407**	**93,469**	**75,366**	**-19.4%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**230,543**	**835,326**	**989,968**	**18.5%**	**8.3%**	**8.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,330,248**	**10,100,012**	**12,131,079**	**20.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**705,727**	**2,397,076**	**2,152,301**	**-10.2%**	**37.5%**	**24.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	529,289	1,648,583	1,475,961	-10.5%	25.8%	16.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,215	81,602	80,659	-1.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	9,313	28,096	34,420	22.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	66,938	296,174	269,790	-8.9%	4.6%	3.1%
other	74,973	342,621	291,472	-14.9%	5.4%	3.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**207,106**	**791,527**	**892,457**	**12.8%**	**12.4%**	**10.2%**
Pulp	67,688	277,189	322,119	16.2%	4.3%	3.7%
Newsprint	42,749	155,315	171,612	10.5%	2.4%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	87,709	320,201	361,062	12.8%	5.0%	4.1%
other	8,960	38,823	37,664	-3.0%	0.6%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**90,004**	**257,991**	**279,881**	**8.5%**	**4.0%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,410	16,363	16,758	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	27,913	47,137	53,153	12.8%	0.7%	0.6%
other	58,681	194,491	209,971	8.0%	3.0%	2.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**53,932**	**154,585**	**174,522**	**12.9%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,602	25,328	23,615	-6.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,754	73,755	81,044	9.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	250	2,077	1,612	-22.4%	0.0%	0.0%
other	20,326	53,426	68,252	27.8%	0.8%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**38,907**	**216,436**	**146,521**	**-32.3%**	**3.4%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	493	3,304	2,254	-31.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	13,407	71,434	34,256	-52.0%	1.1%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	16,792	118,714	82,333	-30.6%	1.9%	0.9%
other	8,215	22,985	27,677	20.4%	0.4%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**906,571**	**647,808**	**3,063,765**	**372.9%**	**10.1%**	**35.1%**
Natural Gas	493,003	425,629	1,807,715	324.7%	6.7%	20.7%
Coal	6,827	22,721	29,893	31.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Electricity	395,251	93,898	1,172,973	1149.2%	1.5%	13.4%
other	11,489	105,560	53,185	-49.6%	1.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**250,930**	**1,010,801**	**1,005,869**	**-0.5%**	**15.8%**	**11.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	58,031	299,440	215,548	-28.0%	4.7%	2.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	41,892	160,780	173,318	7.8%	2.5%	2.0%
other	151,006	550,580	617,003	12.1%	8.6%	7.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**34,282**	**129,837**	**125,184**	**-3.6%**	**2.0%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,935**	**90,110**	**72,416**	**-19.6%**	**1.4%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**195,744**	**689,294**	**814,786**	**18.2%**	**10.8%**	**9.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,500,136**	**6,385,464**	**8,727,703**	**36.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**157,494**	**736,187**	**674,615**	**-8.4%**	**48.1%**	**47.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	120,293	582,266	534,453	-8.2%	38.0%	37.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15	44	65	46.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	5,169	34,253	23,979	-30.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	11,263	42,584	46,214	8.5%	2.8%	3.3%
other	20,754	77,039	69,904	-9.3%	5.0%	4.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**53,583**	**265,399**	**238,090**	**-10.3%**	**17.3%**	**16.8%**
Pulp	37,334	224,153	169,292	-24.5%	14.6%	11.9%
Newsprint	13,949	32,784	61,015	86.1%	2.1%	4.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,186	7,651	7,044	-7.9%	0.5%	0.5%
other	113	811	738	-8.9%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**10,872**	**78,801**	**43,177**	**-45.2%**	**5.1%**	**3.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	412	4,119	2,881	-30.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	6	974	267	-72.6%	0.1%	0.0%
other	10,453	73,709	40,029	-45.7%	4.8%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**15,532**	**32,757**	**35,042**	**7.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,826	10,403	10,242	-1.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,378	3,090	6,084	96.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	0	1,226	908	-26.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	11,327	18,039	17,808	-1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**41,902**	**192,765**	**216,209**	**12.2%**	**12.6%**	**15.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	17,936	32,564	72,593	122.9%	2.1%	5.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,560	5,753	4,945	-14.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	21,446	88,788	95,136	7.2%	5.8%	6.7%
Unwrought Zinc	403	3,465	2,072	-40.2%	0.2%	0.1%
other	557	62,195	41,462	-33.3%	4.1%	2.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**45,678**	**189,625**	**150,225**	**-20.8%**	**12.4%**	**10.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	45,454	188,725	149,492	-20.8%	12.3%	10.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	224	899	732	-18.6%	0.1%	0.1%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,630**	**15,194**	**28,727**	**89.1%**	**1.0%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	341	1,971	2,583	31.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	6,244	4,670	16,602	255.5%	0.3%	1.2%
other	1,046	8,553	9,542	11.6%	0.6%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,043**	**726**	**3,646**	**402.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**342**	**1,057**	**1,522**	**44.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,253**	**19,256**	**30,092**	**56.3%**	**1.3%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**343,328**	**1,531,767**	**1,421,343**	**-7.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**16,475**	**152,054**	**84,989**	**-44.1%**	**18.5%**	**9.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	14,497	122,042	72,273	-40.8%	14.9%	8.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	601	1,312	1,608	22.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	637	23,617	6,786	-71.3%	2.9%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	634	3,667	2,708	-26.1%	0.4%	0.3%
other	105	1,416	1,613	13.9%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**117,451**	**466,561**	**498,237**	**6.8%**	**56.9%**	**57.6%**
Pulp	112,325	439,117	471,966	7.5%	53.6%	54.5%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,002	25,913	26,075	0.6%	3.2%	3.0%
other	124	412	196	-52.5%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,981**	**7,458**	**14,513**	**94.6%**	**0.9%**	**1.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	96	28	206	627.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	283	83	3,392	3980.6%	0.0%	0.4%
other	2,602	7,347	10,915	48.6%	0.9%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,535**	**10,674**	**13,824**	**29.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	718	522	1,072	105.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20	253	419	65.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,604	9,077	11,448	26.1%	1.1%	1.3%
other	193	822	885	7.7%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**566**	**3,652**	**4,436**	**21.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	372	2,907	3,220	10.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	153	0	536	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	41	745	681	-8.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**42,002**	**82,001**	**122,666**	**49.6%**	**10.0%**	**14.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	42,002	81,998	122,613	49.5%	10.0%	14.2%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	3	53	1490.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**24,751**	**80,274**	**110,497**	**37.6%**	**9.8%**	**12.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	42	1,213	1,071	-11.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,878	8,799	10,136	15.2%	1.1%	1.2%
other	22,831	70,262	99,290	41.3%	8.6%	11.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**33**	**1,466**	**1,231**	**-16.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**71**	**1,543**	**718**	**-53.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,431**	**14,196**	**14,266**	**0.5%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**212,296**	**819,879**	**865,377**	**5.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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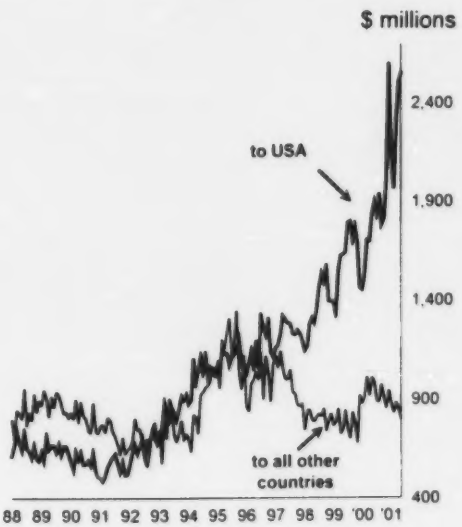
Exports ◆ May 2001

- The value of energy exports from January to May 2001 was three and a half times that of the same period in 2000, helping drive total BC exports 21.1% higher than the first five months in 2000.
- The year-to-date value of electricity exports is over eight times the amount recorded in the January to May period in 2000. Natural gas exports are also up substantially (+355%) over 2000. Price inflation has been the main reason for the unprecedented growth in this sector.
- Masked by the phenomenal performance in the energy sector is the slowdown in trade in forest products. Year-to-date exports of both solid wood (-10.9%) and pulp and paper products (-9.5%) are significantly lower compared to the same period in 2000.
- Softwood lumber exports to the United States continue to represent the single largest component contributing to the decline in solid wood exports. Low prices early in the year were a factor in the decline, but it may be the uncertainty regarding possible retroactive duties imposed by the Americans that continues to curtail exports. Canadian softwood lumber producers received support from an unexpected source this month when over 100 members of Congress sent a letter to President Bush urging him to reject petitions for sanctions against Canadian exports. They are concerned about the effects such sanctions will have on housing prices and on the American economy. A quick resolution to the dispute would likely result in a turnaround in wood exports, but history indicates this is an unlikely scenario.
- The dramatic rise in the value of exports to the United States (+39.1%) has been driven mainly by the surge in the value of trade in energy products. Elsewhere, trade with the European Union is up 2.3% from the first five months of 2000, but exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) continue to lag behind last year's pace, down 15.7%. Trade with Mexico, Central and South America is approximately 50% higher so far in 2001.

Unprecedented growth in energy exports driving overall export growth to U.S.

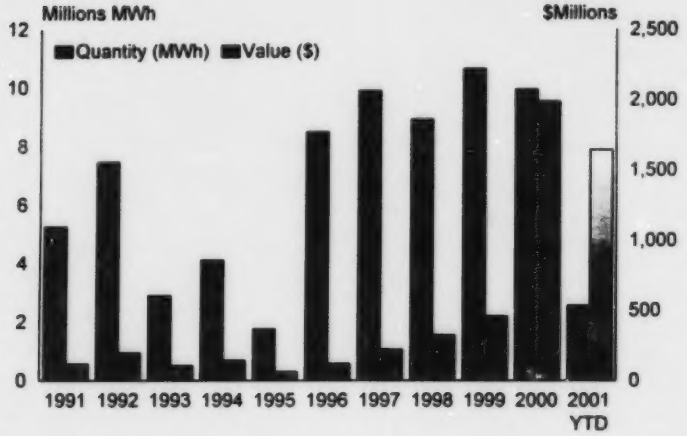


Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity

The value of electrical energy exports from British Columbia has skyrocketed in the last several months. This, combined with similar growth in exports of natural gas, has helped mitigate a drop in the value of international shipments of forest products and has led to strong overall export growth for the province. The substantial spike in electricity exports has been entirely due to rampant inflation. In fact, year-to-date, the quantity of electricity exported is about three-quarters of that in the same period in 2000, while the value of exports in 2001 is eight times higher compared to the first five months in 2000.

Despite exporting less electricity year-to-date compared to 2000, the value of those exports in 2001 is 8 times higher.

The value of electricity exports has soared



A case of supply and demand

Inflationary pressure on electricity prices has been driven mainly by supply problems in the United States, particularly California. British Columbia's abundance of hydroelectric power has enabled Powerex, the electricity trade subsidiary of BC Hydro, to take advantage of the high prices in the spot market for electricity and reap tremendous profits. In fact, Powerex has profited to such an extent from exporting electricity to the United States that California has accused it and other wholesale suppliers of electricity of manipulating the market to earn inflated profits.

Supply problems in the United States have exerted inflationary pressure on electricity prices.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), a United States federal agency responsible for regulating wholesale power sales, found these allegations to be unsubstantiated, but that has not dampened the resolve of those in California who are looking for a scapegoat for the high electricity prices. Some analysts feel that the state's partial deregulation of the industry in 1996 is the root of the problem. Although the industry has been opened up to competition, electricity rates are frozen until the end of March 2002. This means that regardless of how high the price of electricity goes, consumers will not have to pay more, which means the normal market forces that

come into play with changes in price are not working as they should. In other words, where normally the demand would fall as the price rises (i.e., people would choose to conserve and use less energy by leaving on fewer lights, using less heat or air conditioning, etc.), with a price freeze in effect, this is not occurring. In fact, the resurgence of the economy in California over the last few years, coupled with the expansion of computer-based business (large users of electricity), has resulted in a significant increase in demand.

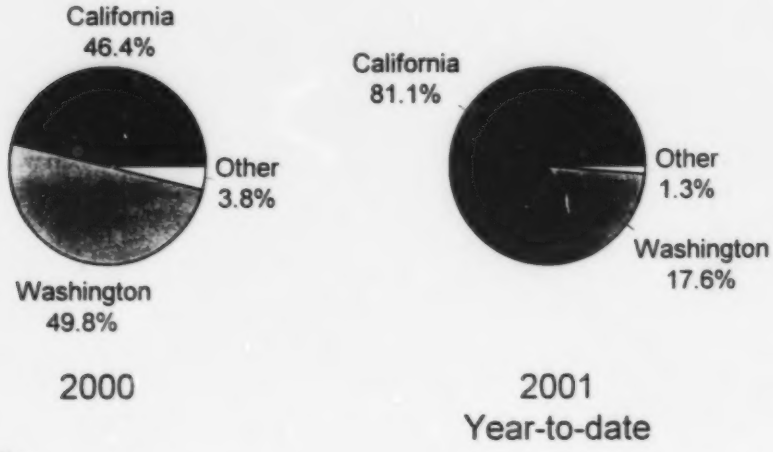
A flawed deregulation scheme in California is at least partially responsible for high prices for electricity.

On the supply side of the equation, California did not anticipate the increased demand and does not have sufficient power-generating facilities in state. This means that California utility companies must import electricity from out of state and this is where companies like BC Hydro and its subsidiary, Powerex, come into the picture. As California is threatened with rolling blackouts because of high demand and low supply, the state has unwittingly contributed to the soaring cost of electricity. It is simply a case of low supply and high demand that is driving up prices. Companies like BC Hydro feel that they are working within the rules of the free market and supplying a commodity at as high a price as the market will bear.

California and Washington receive the bulk of BC exports

In 2000, approximately half of BC exports of electrical power went to Washington State and just over 46% to California. So far in 2001, California has been the destination for over 80% of exports of BC electricity.

California's share of electricity exports* is up in 2001



* by quantity

Electricity generating capacity in British Columbia

In 2000, there were 68,239 GWh of electric energy generated in British Columbia.[1] Of this total, almost 88% was hydroelectric power. Conventional steam-generated electricity made up just over 10%, and combustion turbine (2%) and internal combustion generated electricity (0.1%) comprised the remainder. In addition, approximately 548 GWh of electricity was purchased from other provinces, and 5,245 GWh was imported from the United States. Of the total electricity generated in the province and imported from outside the province, 15% was exported to either other provinces or the United States. This left a total available electricity supply of 62,867 GWh for domestic use in the province.

About 88% of electricity generated in British Columbia is hydroelectric power.

In terms of hydroelectric generating capability, BC Hydro facilities have about 85% of the plant capacity in BC.[2] The next two largest electricity generators by plant capacity are the Kemano facility owned by Alcan (7%) and the Waneta dam owned by Cominco (3%), which are used as power sources for the Alcan aluminum smelter and the Cominco lead-zinc smelter respectively. Surplus power is also sold to BC Hydro and on the spot market. The next largest utility by capacity is West Kootenay Power (2%).

Buying low and selling high

In 1997, BC Hydro became only the second utility company in Canada to receive a Power Marketing Authorization from the FERC in the United States. This gave the company access to power from anywhere in the United States. In addition, under the terms of the Columbia River Treaty, BC Hydro has exclusive access to the Canadian entitlement of power generated in the US on the Columbia River system. Together with BC Hydro's own substantial generating capacity, these sources provide the company with sufficient resources to make it a significant player in the electricity market.

In addition to simply selling surplus power, BC Hydro, through it's wholly-owned subsidiary, Powerex, has been able to buy power during off-peak hours when prices are lower, then sell its own power during the peak period when prices are highest. Basically, the imported power is used to meet electricity needs in British Columbia during the night when the demand is low. This allows BC Hydro to conserve its own supply leaving more power available to sell to other markets when demand is at its peak and prices on the spot market are correspondingly highest. BC Hydro is committed to meeting the needs of its customers in British Columbia first, so it is this system of arbitrage that allows the company to maximise its return on the electricity it produces.

By buying low and selling high, BC Hydro has been able to maximise its profit.

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[1] Statistics Canada, *Electric Power Statistics, March 2001*, catalogue 57-001-XIB.

[2] Statistics Canada, *Electric Power Generating Stations, 1999*, Catalogue 57-206-XIB.

British Columbia Electrical Energy Exports

Year	Quantity (MWh)	Value ($Canadian)
1991	5,269,329	119,391,994
1992	7,474,483	197,166,697
1993	2,907,335	106,458,350
1994	4,110,621	144,951,684
1995	1,761,852	62,575,440
1996	8,501,768	120,678,691
1997	9,909,866	222,647,723
1998	8,930,188	323,278,087
1999	10,651,695	458,005,447
2000	9,946,438	1,986,598,729
Jan-May 2000	3,463,014	197,661,762
Jan-May 2001	2,555,007	1,641,938,569

Source: Statistics Canada

BC exports of electricity have been substantially higher in the last five years...

British Columbia Electrical Energy Imports

Year	Quantity (MWh)	Value ($Canadian)
1991	475	18,059
1992	120	4,891
1993	1,080,957	19,085,654
1994	6,104	189,363
1995	1,645,931	24,068,693
1996	34,397	1,557,904
1997	3,511,182	43,452,985
1998	4,288,286	93,157,054
1999	6,611,691	158,312,662
2000	5,244,698	336,356,313
Jan-May 2000	2,597,387	85,166,279
Jan-May 2001	4,471,379	1,187,039,433

Source: Statistics Canada

...as have imports.

The preceding tables show how both exports and imports of electrical energy have risen substantially since BC Hydro was given access to power in the United States and the ability to buy and sell power on the spot market.[3] They also display how the value of electricity has surged over the last few years, and particularly in the last several months. This is due to a combination of increased demand as well as the shrewd business practice of Powerex that has enabled it to sell when prices are at their peak.

In addition to giving BC Hydro the opportunity to realise significant profits, the ability to buy and sell on the spot market also gives the company some security with its power supply. By far the majority of electricity generated in BC is hydropower from dams. The flexibility of hydropower is one of the reasons BC Hydro can take advantage of the movements of the spot market. BC Hydro can let the reservoirs rise overnight while imported electricity is being used to power the province, then open them to create hydro-electricity when demand is at its peak. However, this last winter has produced far less precipitation than normal in British Columbia, and the corresponding reduced snow packs have resulted in lower than normal water levels in British Columbia's lakes and rivers. This may mean that BC Hydro will not have the excess capacity available to sell on the spot market, and may even become a net importer of power.

Hydro-generation of electricity is more flexible than other generation methods giving BC Hydro the ability to respond to demand quickly.

Conclusion

Deregulation of electric utilities in some parts of North America has created opportunities for generators of electricity to trade that energy on the open market. In British Columbia, BC Hydro has made good use of its abundance of hydro-electricity, buying and selling power on the spot market according to demand ebbs and peaks and generating a tidy profit as a result. Total BC imports and exports of electrical energy have risen in both quantity and value. Low water levels may prevent BC Hydro from capitalising on future price fluctuations later this year, but the recent experience with the crisis in California is an indication of the future potential of electricity as an export commodity for British Columbia.

[3] Although BC Hydro is not the only electricity generating company in the province, it is by far the largest and is likely responsible for the great majority of BC electricity exports.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes (released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

98-08 *Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	MAY	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	26,419	149,406	168,622	12.9%	302,496	286,770	368,186
Germany	23,121	187,443	184,693	-1.5%	395,571	298,886	534,086
People's Republic of China	67,811	344,023	293,925	-14.6%	464,759	590,733	737,102
Hong Kong	16,137	122,238	87,879	-28.1%	272,155	255,904	248,877
Taiwan	31,589	178,977	147,255	-17.7%	399,618	363,675	409,562
Japan	334,880	1,964,773	1,786,437	-9.1%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,711,137
South Korea	67,088	425,995	348,966	-18.1%	677,999	753,907	928,881
India	11,441	48,966	49,305	0.7%	84,963	57,500	87,139
Australia	15,762	123,274	64,504	-47.7%	226,325	211,366	239,519
Mexico	6,546	18,438	27,888	51.3%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	2,547,573	8,217,863	11,430,859	39.1%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,080,969
other	198,883	1,309,489	1,079,979	-17.5%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,261
Total International Exports	**3,347,249**	**12,941,479**	**15,670,312**	**21.1%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,240,796**
1) Western Europe	179,750	1,033,745	1,056,388	2.2%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,597,698
2) Eastern Europe	2,587	8,576	13,543	57.9%	26,687	29,747	36,243
3) South East Asia	24,607	255,711	144,911	-43.3%	340,527	393,222	594,915
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,905	27,094	12,938	-52.2%	50,699	45,210	56,389
5) South America	11,623	63,311	93,046	47.0%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,468	11,621	17,492	50.5%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	560,118	3,425,089	2,886,534	-15.7%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,902,162
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	225,238	1,460,316	1,100,097	-24.7%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,191,026
9) Middle East	20,733	67,188	66,875	-0.5%	146,941	134,725	158,392
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	0.7%	2.7%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.0%	0.9%	1.9%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	10.0%	15.2%	11.4%		17.5%	15.1%	14.2%
South Korea	2.0%	3.3%	2.2%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	76.1%	63.5%	72.9%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	5.9%	10.1%	6.9%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	5.4%	8.0%	6.7%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	16.7%	26.5%	18.4%		26.8%	24.1%	23.8%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.7%	11.3%	7.0%		9.3%	9.1%	9.6%
9) Middle East	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**846,057**	**4,297,744**	**3,830,899**	**-10.9%**	**33.2%**	**24.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	606,658	3,088,704	2,746,809	-11.1%	23.9%	17.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	31,914	110,578	114,701	3.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Plywood (softwood)	17,793	104,862	83,184	-20.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	82,398	445,092	403,487	-9.3%	3.4%	2.6%
other	107,294	548,508	482,719	-12.0%	4.2%	3.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**435,407**	**2,745,702**	**2,486,029**	**-9.5%**	**21.2%**	**15.9%**
Pulp	266,080	1,866,535	1,554,890	-16.7%	14.4%	9.9%
Newsprint	46,528	291,899	312,766	7.1%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	111,273	530,172	563,413	6.3%	4.1%	3.6%
other	11,526	57,096	54,959	-3.7%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**122,326**	**532,510**	**529,676**	**-0.5%**	**4.1%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	5,252	28,396	27,801	-2.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	28,308	76,478	98,125	28.3%	0.6%	0.6%
other	88,766	427,636	403,749	-5.6%	3.3%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**115,618**	**339,787**	**372,130**	**9.5%**	**2.6%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	16,170	50,734	52,697	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	30,849	105,996	123,057	16.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,301	21,685	23,767	9.6%	0.2%	0.2%
other	64,297	161,372	172,609	7.0%	1.2%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**104,711**	**734,054**	**649,040**	**-11.6%**	**5.7%**	**4.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	21,336	159,502	183,688	15.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,016	15,971	19,988	25.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	43,255	248,755	238,524	-4.1%	1.9%	1.5%
Unwrought Zinc	27,816	195,790	126,099	-35.6%	1.5%	0.8%
other	7,287	114,035	80,741	-29.2%	0.9%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**1,129,481**	**1,382,130**	**4,779,606**	**245.8%**	**10.7%**	**30.5%**
Natural Gas	501,085	541,611	2,464,460	355.0%	4.2%	15.7%
Coal	154,718	525,592	614,153	16.8%	4.1%	3.9%
Electricity	468,966	197,662	1,641,939	730.7%	1.5%	10.5%
other	4,712	117,265	59,054	-49.6%	0.9%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**301,799**	**1,539,727**	**1,531,668**	**-0.5%**	**11.9%**	**9.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	66,561	389,413	293,620	-24.6%	3.0%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	46,640	258,454	272,825	5.6%	2.0%	1.7%
other	188,598	891,859	965,223	8.2%	6.9%	6.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,707**	**175,167**	**173,154**	**-1.1%**	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,380**	**113,797**	**91,953**	**-19.2%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**234,765**	**1,080,861**	**1,226,158**	**13.4%**	**8.4%**	**7.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,347,249**	**12,941,479**	**15,670,312**	**21.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	133,922	**912,012**	**808,430**	**-11.4%**	**46.4%**	**45.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	100,479	718,691	635,081	-11.6%	36.6%	35.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	13	83	78	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,694	41,895	28,673	-31.6%	2.1%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,443	52,978	56,718	7.1%	2.7%	3.2%
other	15,293	98,366	87,880	-10.7%	5.0%	4.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**35,147**	**340,545**	**273,237**	**-19.8%**	**17.3%**	**15.3%**
Pulp	32,733	282,441	202,025	-28.5%	14.4%	11.3%
Newsprint	672	48,319	61,687	27.7%	2.5%	3.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,665	8,728	8,709	-0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
other	78	1,057	816	-22.8%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**14,321**	**88,263**	**57,751**	**-34.6%**	**4.5%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,217	4,934	4,098	-16.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	84	1,020	351	-65.6%	0.1%	0.0%
other	13,020	82,310	53,302	-35.2%	4.2%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**40,918**	**75,863**	**75,960**	**0.1%**	**3.9%**	**4.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,044	11,965	13,286	11.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,909	5,368	8,994	67.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	134	1,226	1,042	-15.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	34,831	57,304	52,639	-8.1%	2.9%	2.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**42,378**	**280,781**	**284,923**	**1.5%**	**14.3%**	**15.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	20,214	89,653	119,116	32.9%	4.6%	6.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,132	7,226	7,104	-1.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	19,245	99,748	114,381	14.7%	5.1%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	71	3,465	2,144	-38.1%	0.2%	0.1%
other	716	80,690	42,178	-47.7%	4.1%	2.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**58,864**	**216,353**	**209,097**	**-3.4%**	**11.0%**	**11.7%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	58,832	215,378	208,324	-3.3%	11.0%	11.7%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	32	975	773	-20.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**5,793**	**21,216**	**34,976**	**64.9%**	**1.1%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	184	2,430	2,767	13.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,766	6,119	19,417	217.3%	0.3%	1.1%
other	2,844	12,667	12,792	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,420**	**1,016**	**5,066**	**398.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**83**	**1,317**	**1,773**	**34.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,034**	**27,408**	**35,224**	**28.5%**	**1.4%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**334,880**	**1,964,773**	**1,786,437**	**-9.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**680,216**	**3,062,525**	**2,832,684**	**-7.5%**	**37.3%**	**24.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	476,473	2,094,216	1,952,554	-6.8%	25.5%	17.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	31,294	107,937	111,953	3.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	12,221	37,137	46,641	25.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	70,863	383,394	340,703	-11.1%	4.7%	3.0%
other	89,365	439,841	380,833	-13.4%	5.4%	3.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**196,015**	**993,362**	**1,088,472**	**9.6%**	**12.1%**	**9.5%**
Pulp	56,349	351,034	378,468	7.8%	4.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	41,713	193,316	213,325	10.4%	2.4%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	88,077	398,566	449,139	12.7%	4.8%	3.9%
other	9,876	50,445	47,540	-5.8%	0.6%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**90,197**	**340,053**	**370,081**	**8.8%**	**4.1%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,640	20,376	20,397	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	26,282	73,012	79,434	8.8%	0.9%	0.7%
other	60,275	246,665	270,250	9.6%	3.0%	2.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**61,366**	**201,540**	**236,083**	**17.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,347	35,644	35,973	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh. Chilled, Frozen	24,666	94,638	105,762	11.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,204	2,329	2,815	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%
other	23,149	68,928	91,533	32.8%	0.8%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**44,950**	**269,100**	**191,439**	**-28.9%**	**3.3%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	1,123	0	1,123	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	674	4,060	2,929	-27.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	13,113	87,046	47,369	-45.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	23,811	149,402	106,113	-29.0%	1.8%	0.9%
other	6,229	28,592	33,906	18.6%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**985,255**	**889,309**	**4,204,680**	**372.8%**	**10.8%**	**36.8%**
Natural Gas	501,085	541,611	2,464,460	355.0%	6.6%	21.6%
Coal	10,595	34,209	40,488	18.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Electricity	468,966	197,662	1,641,939	730.7%	2.4%	14.4%
other	4,609	115,827	57,793	-50.1%	1.4%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**241,311**	**1,302,654**	**1,246,265**	**-4.3%**	**15.9%**	**10.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	63,134	374,873	278,694	-25.7%	4.6%	2.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	35,760	204,822	209,041	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%
other	142,418	722,959	758,530	4.9%	8.8%	6.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**38,097**	**166,850**	**163,334**	**-2.1%**	**2.0%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,088**	**110,058**	**88,505**	**-19.6%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**194,079**	**882,412**	**1,009,315**	**14.4%**	**10.7%**	**8.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,547,573**	**8,217,863**	**11,430,859**	**39.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**15,927**	**179,536**	**101,033**	**-43.7%**	**17.6%**	**9.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	14,128	147,326	86,483	-41.3%	14.4%	8.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	449	1,457	2,091	43.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	827	24,704	7,613	-69.2%	2.4%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	423	4,329	3,131	-27.7%	0.4%	0.3%
other	101	1,720	1,714	-0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**92,036**	**586,525**	**590,506**	**0.7%**	**57.5%**	**56.6%**
Pulp	88,523	550,496	560,489	1.8%	53.9%	53.7%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,442	34,498	29,751	-13.8%	3.4%	2.9%
other	71	412	266	-35.3%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**4,616**	**8,715**	**19,189**	**120.2%**	**0.9%**	**1.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	177	46	382	739.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	581	106	4,013	3701.0%	0.0%	0.4%
other	3,859	8,564	14,793	72.7%	0.8%	1.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,377**	**14,236**	**17,202**	**20.8%**	**1.4%**	**1.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	502	916	1,574	71.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	9	253	428	69.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,420	12,022	13,868	15.3%	1.2%	1.3%
other	447	1,045	1,332	27.5%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**2,304**	**5,737**	**6,740**	**17.5%**	**0.6%**	**0.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,009	4,465	5,229	17.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	281	0	817	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	14	1,271	695	-45.4%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**31,418**	**103,740**	**154,084**	**48.5%**	**10.2%**	**14.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	31,406	103,736	154,019	48.5%	10.2%	14.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	12	3	64	1843.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**23,001**	**101,196**	**134,256**	**32.7%**	**9.9%**	**12.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	293	1,423	1,371	-3.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,329	11,610	12,465	7.4%	1.1%	1.2%
other	20,379	88,163	120,421	36.6%	8.6%	11.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**684**	**1,929**	**1,936**	**0.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**29**	**1,607**	**747**	**-53.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,623**	**17,382**	**18,031**	**3.7%**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**177,016**	**1,020,604**	**1,043,723**	**2.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
Release: August 2001
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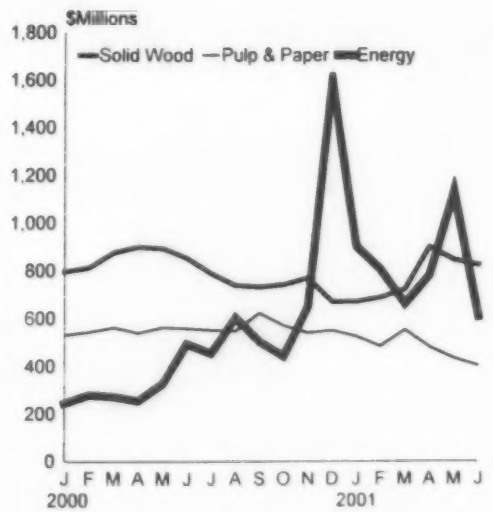
Exports ◆ June 2001

- The value of total BC exports in the first half of 2001 is over 13% higher compared to the same period in 2000. Unprecedented growth in the value of energy exports is largely responsible for the surge, but it appears that prices for electricity and natural gas have moderated to some extent so year-to-date growth over the rest of 2001 should slow from the torrid pace set in the first half.
- The year-to-date value of electricity exports is over four times the amount recorded in the January to June period in 2000 and natural gas exports are up almost 250%. Price inflation has been the main reason for the substantial growth in this sector.
- The phenomenal growth recorded in the energy sector has overshadowed a significant slowdown in trade of forest products. Year-to-date exports of both solid wood (-9.3%) and pulp and paper products (-12.6%) are significantly lower compared to the first half of 2000.
- At least part of the reason for the shrinking export market for BC forest products is the uncertainty caused by the expiration of the Softwood Lumber Agreement with the United States. Producers were hesitant to ship their product in the face of possible retroactive duties. Now that the US Department of Commerce has set a duty on Canadian softwood lumber of 19.3%, there could be a further drop in the volume of wood exported from British Columbia. Lumber producers in the province have reacted to the duty with layoff notices, which will likely diminish supply and drive prices up. Although the higher prices may make selling the wood to the Americans profitable despite the duties, the subsequent damaging effect on the US economy will ultimately hurt Canadian exporters as well.
- Trade to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) continues to lag behind last year's pace (-18.2%). Similarly, trade with the European Union is down 2.2% from the first half of 2000. On the positive side, trade with Mexico, Central and South America is substantially higher so far in 2001.

Substantial growth in the value of energy exports has masked poor performing forest sector

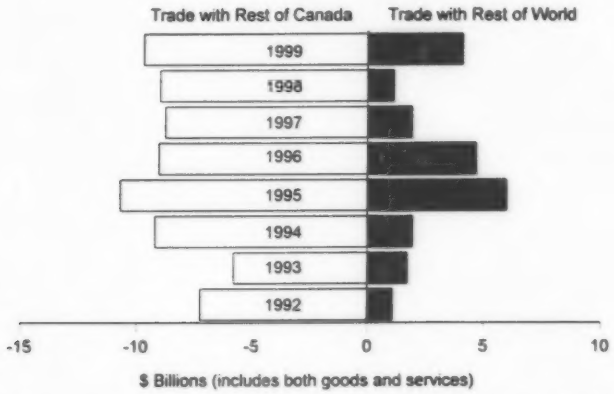


Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services

For a region like British Columbia with an abundance of natural resources, trade is crucially important. Most often it is the trade between countries that receives the bulk of attention, but in a federation like Canada, it is also important to look at trade within the country. For example, in 1999 (the latest year for which interprovincial trade data is available), although British Columbia had over a $4 billion surplus in international trade, interprovincially it had just under a $10 billion dollar trade deficit with the rest of the country. The combined interprovincial and international trade deficit amounted to just over $5.5 billion.[1]

*A **trade deficit** occurs when imports exceed exports and a **trade surplus** occurs when exports exceed imports.*

BC Trade Balance: Net of Exports Minus Imports



BC has recorded an overall trade deficit in each year from 1992 to 1999 due to interprovincial trade deficits that exceed international surpluses.

This internal deficit/external surplus is not unique to 1999, but rather has been the case for at least the last 15 years. The interprovincial trade deficit has increased in the nineties, hovering between 9 and 10 billion dollars, whereas in the mid-eighties it was closer to 5 to 6 billion dollars. At the same time, the trade surplus with the rest of the world has become smaller, such that the overall trade balance for British Columbia has been negative throughout the nineties. In contrast, in the eighties there were a few years where there were overall trade surpluses.

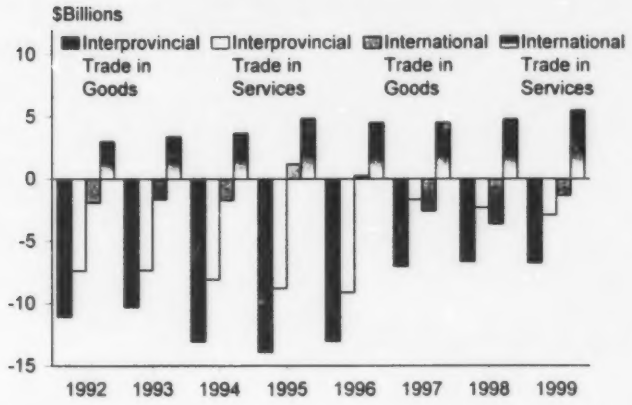
Goods versus Services

The biggest contributor to British Columbia's trade deficit tends to be trade in goods rather than services. In fact, even internationally, BC tends to import more goods than it exports in most years. While BC still has a trade deficit in services with the rest of the country, this is not the case internationally. British Columbia generally has a healthy surplus in international trade in services, which outweighs any deficit in goods such that the province usually has a trade surplus with the rest of the world.

BC generally has a trade surplus with the rest of the world in services.

[1] Statistics Canada, *Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1992-1999*.

With the exception of trade of services to other countries, BC's trade balance is usually in the red



Location, Location, Location

British Columbia's location on the West Coast is the primary reason for the surplus in trade of services to the rest of the world. A substantial portion of BC's service exports derives from the transportation, storage and handling of goods and services. The province's location ensures that a great deal of the commodities traded between Canada and Pacific Rim countries will travel through BC, via its ports, railways, highways or airports. This includes imports destined for BC and other provinces, as well as exports from BC and the rest of Canada. BC also has a significant international trade surplus in business and computer services. In 1999, the net of exports minus imports in these services was valued at almost a billion dollars.

BC's location is the key to an international trade surplus in services.

In terms of exports of services, the transportation, storage and handling of merchandise (where handling includes the wholesaling margins, which are the difference in costs between the producer's prices and the purchaser's prices) is the most significant component. This is true both for trade with the rest of Canada and the rest of the world. For imports of services, this category is also one of the largest, but makes up a smaller portion of the total compared to exports. Again, it is British Columbia's location that makes transportation, storage and handling of goods such a large component of the province's trade.

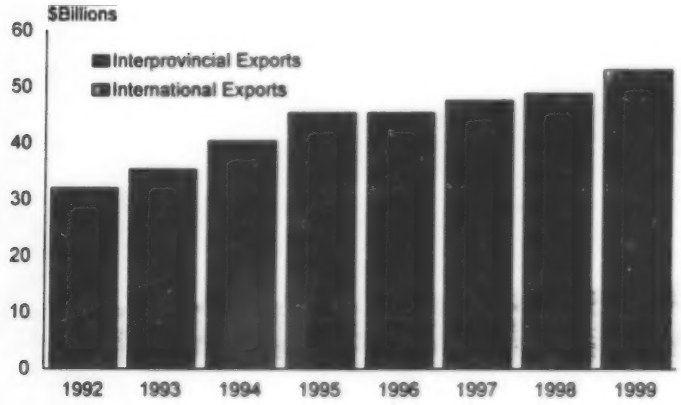
Other significant components of trade in services both internationally and interprovincially are in finance, insurance and real estate, particularly for imports, and business and computer services for both exports and imports. For international transactions, another large sector is services to tourists in the form of accommodation and meals. For interprovincial transactions, communication services are significant.

Manufactured goods in, raw materials out

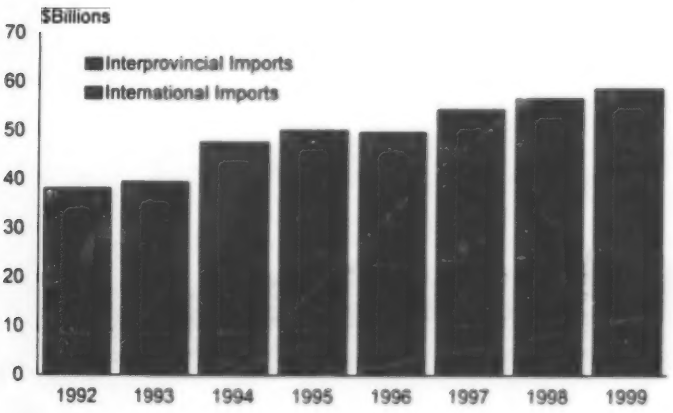
With the wealth of resources available in British Columbia, it comes as no surprise that the majority of goods exported, particularly to international destinations, are resource-based, such as wood, pulp, paper, and mineral products. Imports of goods from other countries tend to be concentrated in manufactured products such as motor vehicles and parts, machinery and equipment, and electrical, electronic and communication products. Imports from other provinces are most often food and beverages, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, or petroleum products. As Canada has developed international free trade agreements, such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), the value of international trade has increased as a percentage of overall trade and some of the goods that were traditionally purchased from other provinces are now being purchased internationally.

Resource-based goods dominate BC's exports, while imports are primarily concentrated in manufactured products.

BC's trade with other countries has been growing as a percent of overall trade for both exports...



...and imports



BC's international trade has been growing at a faster rate than interprovincial trade.

The myth of provincial trade barriers

There are some that argue that the shift toward international trading partners away from those in other provinces has as much to do with trade barriers within Canada, as it has to do with the removal of barriers internationally. While it is true that trade barriers still exist between provinces, for the most part they are insignificant relative to the overall level of trade. In 1995, the Canadian provinces signed on to the *Agreement on Internal Trade* (AIT). This agreement was designed to reduce or eliminate existing barriers to trade within Canada, and it has succeeded in dealing with the worst cases, particularly those involving alcoholic beverages. It is somewhat ironic that in a country where beer commercials can evoke strong feelings of patriotism, until very recently, in BC, it was less expensive to buy beer from the United States than from Ontario. The AIT has since eliminated those barriers.

The AIT still has its share of critics, however, who suggest that it has a long way to go before all the interprovincial trade irritants are eliminated. This may be true, but evidence suggests that the remaining barriers are, for the most part, a minor concern in the overall trade picture and are not substantially hampering interprovincial trade. According to research performed by John McCallum and John Helliwell,[2] provincial barriers to trade are far less significant than the barrier of an international border.

McCallum and Helliwell examined trade flows between Canadian provinces and American states accounting for distance and market size. Their study suggests that the international border is in itself a barrier to trade. Uncertainty over exchange rates and the possibility of countervailing duties or anti-dumping charges add risk to international trade that does not exist in interprovincial trade. Given the decline in international trade barriers in recent years with the signing of various trade agreements like NAFTA, it would make sense that if there truly were serious barriers to trade within Canada, then the provinces would trade far more with sources outside the country. This has occurred to some degree as a reduction in trade barriers has naturally increased trade, but not enough to support the idea that provincial trade barriers are driving the provinces to trade less with each other and more with other countries.

International borders can serve as a barrier to trade.

[2] McCallum, J. and J.F. Helliwell, *The Extraordinary Trade-Generating Powers of the Canadian Economic Union*, Royal Bank and University of British Columbia, May 1995.

BC trades far more with Ontario than Texas despite similar distances and a much larger economy in Texas

BC Exports* to Ontario = $1,361 million
BC Imports* from Ontario = $5,247.2 million
Gross Trade* with Ontario = $6,608.2 million
BC Exports* to Texas = $759.8 million
BC Imports* from Texas = $474.0 million
Gross Trade* with Texas = $1,233.8 million

*** Goods only, 1999**

McCallum and Helliwell suggest that in a world of perfect free trade British Columbia would trade far more with Texas than with a province approximately the same distance from BC like Ontario, because the economy of Texas is much larger than that of Ontario. In reality this is not the case at all. In 1999, British Columbia's gross trade in goods with Ontario (i.e., exports plus imports) was over five times larger in value compared to Texas.[3] The authors suggest that these kind of trade disparities imply that trade barriers within Canada are trivial compared to those between the United States and Canada. Considering that with NAFTA most of those barriers have been reduced or eliminated, that would mean that barriers within Canada are not very significant or, at least, that the benefits of trading within the country far outweigh those barriers. At any rate, it suggests that internal trade barriers are not causing the level of damage to trade that some critics believe. This argument is a bit simplistic since it does not take into account the difference in product mix between Ontario and Texas. However, the authors tested all provinces against the 30 largest states and found similar results, which suggests that although they may be overstating the importance of the international border, it is still a more significant factor in trade than any existing provincial trade barriers.

Research shows that Canadian provinces trade with each other at levels far in excess of what would occur in a perfect free trade world.

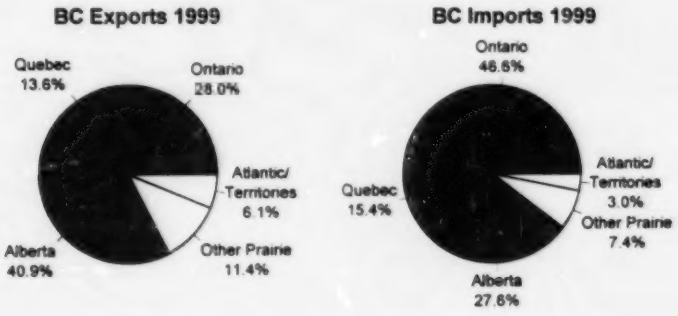
[3] Note that the data sources for interprovincial and international trade used in this comparison are different. This is because the interprovincial and international trade flow data does not give any breakdown of the international trade by destination or origin so data on a customs basis had to be used. The interprovincial trade data, on the other hand, is on a balance of payments basis. However, the differences are nowhere near large enough to account for the substantially greater level of trade with Ontario.

BC trades most with Alberta, Ontario and Quebec

It should come as no surprise that Canada's two largest provinces together with British Columbia's neighbouring province generate the most trade with BC. In 1999, 82.5% of BC's interprovincial export trade and 89.6% of interprovincial import trade was with one of these three provinces. The largest destination for BC exports within Canada was Alberta with 41% of interprovincial exports. The largest Canadian source for imports to BC was Ontario at 47%.

Within Canada, BC trades mostly with Alberta, Ontario and Quebec.

Amount of trade with BC depends on size and proximity



On the whole a far greater percentage of British Columbia's trade is with other countries. In 1999, interprovincial trade accounted for only 43% of imports to BC and 29% of exports out of BC. This probably has very little to do with barriers to interprovincial trade, but rather, is likely due to the product mix available within Canada. British Columbia still depends significantly on resource-based exports and, for the most part, these products are readily available within other provinces in Canada, which is why BC exports mainly outside the country. Ontario and Quebec are the main source of imports from within Canada because of the size of their economies and their diversified manufacturing sectors that offer goods not produced in BC.

It is likely product mix that determines the level of trade within Canada, rather than trade barriers.

Conclusion

It is doubtful that further reductions in provincial trade barriers would have a significant impact on the amount of trade between BC and the other provinces. The level of interprovincial trade is likely more a product of the commodity mix and the relative proximity of the provinces, rather than the effect of any existence of barriers to trade. As pointed out earlier, if anything, the advantages of trading within Canada have amplified trade between provinces far beyond what they would be in a perfect free trade universe.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity (released July 2001)*

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes (released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

98-09 *Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatamala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JUNE	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	26,587	174,160	195,404	12.2%	302,496	286,770	368,295
Germany	31,846	231,931	216,544	-6.6%	395,571	298,886	534,109
People's Republic of China	66,432	425,074	361,892	-14.9%	464,759	590,733	737,165
Hong Kong	15,288	141,137	104,120	-26.2%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	28,683	213,720	176,464	-17.4%	399,618	363,675	397,014
Japan	322,657	2,442,608	2,113,923	-13.5%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,157
South Korea	63,622	498,346	412,905	-17.1%	677,999	753,907	929,065
India	8,842	53,097	58,311	9.8%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	13,030	147,489	77,557	-47.4%	226,325	211,366	238,851
Mexico	4,613	22,340	32,503	45.5%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	2,033,186	10,110,669	12,964,424	28.2%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,192,433
other	156,438	1,563,689	1,244,038	-20.4%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,830
Total International Exports	**2,771,223**	**15,850,101**	**17,958,085**	**13.3%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,441,337**
1) Western Europe	158,779	1,244,455	1,215,748	-2.3%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,598,325
2) Eastern Europe	1,088	11,096	14,633	31.9%	26,687	29,747	36,264
3) South East Asia	19,027	303,464	164,110	-45.9%	340,527	393,222	595,211
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,870	28,146	15,116	-46.3%	50,699	45,210	56,403
5) South America	22,884	69,802	116,210	66.5%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,091	17,032	26,888	57.9%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	530,443	4,185,584	3,425,394	-18.2%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,990,890
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	207,786	1,742,977	1,311,471	-24.8%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,733
9) Middle East	2,255	83,010	69,202	-16.6%	146,941	134,725	158,025
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.1%	2.7%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.4%	0.9%	2.0%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	11.6%	15.4%	11.8%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	2.3%	3.1%	2.3%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	73.4%	63.8%	72.2%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	5.6%	9.9%	6.9%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	5.7%	7.9%	6.8%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.7%	1.9%	0.9%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	19.1%	26.4%	19.1%		26.8%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	7.5%	11.0%	7.3%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**825,608**	**5,135,630**	**4,657,900**	**-9.3%**	**32.4%**	**25.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	575,022	3,691,075	3,322,955	-10.0%	23.3%	18.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	33,148	137,660	147,848	7.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Plywood (softwood)	21,356	117,426	104,539	-11.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	89,071	536,081	492,755	-8.1%	3.4%	2.7%
other	107,012	653,389	589,802	-9.7%	4.1%	3.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**403,713**	**3,305,530**	**2,889,758**	**-12.6%**	**20.9%**	**16.1%**
Pulp	243,761	2,235,206	1,798,652	-19.5%	14.1%	10.0%
Newsprint	40,958	357,344	353,724	-1.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	108,737	642,814	672,150	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%
other	10,257	70,166	65,232	-7.0%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**111,649**	**630,495**	**649,283**	**3.0%**	**4.0%**	**3.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,558	32,054	31,359	-2.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	30,880	101,994	135,610	33.0%	0.6%	0.8%
other	77,211	496,447	482,314	-2.8%	3.1%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**119,079**	**469,893**	**495,267**	**5.4%**	**3.0%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	15,977	68,921	68,815	-0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	31,113	130,937	154,123	17.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,296	27,166	29,228	7.6%	0.2%	0.2%
other	66,693	242,869	243,101	0.1%	1.5%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**116,170**	**926,728**	**765,210**	**-17.4%**	**5.8%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	37,599	245,802	221,287	-10.0%	1.6%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,173	19,374	24,160	24.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	46,338	308,857	284,862	-7.8%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	21,459	230,984	147,558	-36.1%	1.5%	0.8%
other	6,601	121,711	87,342	-28.2%	0.8%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**608,683**	**1,877,633**	**4,889,086**	**160.4%**	**11.8%**	**27.2%**
Natural Gas	420,265	684,912	2,385,523	248.3%	4.3%	13.3%
Coal	113,620	636,449	727,773	14.3%	4.0%	4.1%
Electricity	64,775	420,430	1,706,714	305.9%	2.7%	9.5%
other	10,023	135,843	69,076	-49.1%	0.9%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**319,558**	**1,857,368**	**1,852,670**	**-0.3%**	**11.7%**	**10.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	52,724	464,289	346,693	-25.3%	2.9%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	58,132	316,714	331,852	4.8%	2.0%	1.8%
other	208,702	1,076,364	1,174,125	9.1%	6.8%	6.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**38,027**	**211,997**	**211,170**	**-0.4%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**19,030**	**135,015**	**111,019**	**-17.8%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**209,704**	**1,299,813**	**1,436,723**	**10.5%**	**8.2%**	**8.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,771,223**	**15,850,101**	**17,958,085**	**13.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**663,770**	**3,680,868**	**3,496,279**	**-5.0%**	**36.4%**	**27.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	453,601	2,515,620	2,406,023	-4.4%	24.9%	18.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	32,538	134,285	144,491	7.6%	1.3%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	14,846	46,037	61,487	33.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	71,467	465,325	412,129	-11.4%	4.6%	3.2%
other	91,317	519,602	472,150	-9.1%	5.1%	3.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**185,033**	**1,204,689**	**1,273,505**	**5.7%**	**11.9%**	**9.8%**
Pulp	51,477	423,902	429,945	1.4%	4.2%	3.3%
Newsprint	30,221	236,384	243,546	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	94,143	482,879	543,282	12.5%	4.8%	4.2%
other	9,192	61,524	56,732	-7.8%	0.6%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**81,747**	**411,382**	**451,990**	**9.9%**	**4.1%**	**3.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	2,719	22,357	23,116	3.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	28,037	97,317	107,471	10.4%	1.0%	0.8%
other	50,991	291,709	321,403	10.2%	2.9%	2.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**60,526**	**253,685**	**296,516**	**16.9%**	**2.5%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,792	48,997	46,754	-4.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	25,068	114,883	130,778	13.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	670	3,746	3,485	-7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
other	23,996	86,059	115,500	34.2%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**37,837**	**309,867**	**229,277**	**-26.0%**	**3.1%**	**1.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	5,629	0	6,752	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	498	4,486	3,427	-23.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	9,409	93,933	56,779	-39.6%	0.9%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	16,693	178,009	122,806	-31.0%	1.8%	0.9%
other	5,607	33,439	39,513	18.2%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**505,152**	**1,283,625**	**4,210,629**	**228.0%**	**12.7%**	**32.5%**
Natural Gas	420,265	684,912	2,385,523	248.3%	6.8%	18.4%
Coal	10,353	44,006	50,841	15.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Electricity	64,775	420,430	1,706,714	305.9%	4.2%	13.2%
other	9,759	134,277	67,552	-49.7%	1.3%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**269,840**	**1,564,714**	**1,516,221**	**-3.1%**	**15.5%**	**11.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	51,055	446,851	330,001	-26.1%	4.4%	2.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	48,939	249,373	257,982	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%
other	169,846	868,490	928,238	6.9%	8.6%	7.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,039**	**201,197**	**199,349**	**-0.9%**	**2.0%**	**1.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**18,796**	**130,521**	**107,299**	**-17.8%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**174,446**	**1,070,122**	**1,183,359**	**10.6%**	**10.6%**	**9.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,033,186**	**10,110,669**	**12,964,424**	**28.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**132,805**	**1,071,391**	**941,822**	**-12.1%**	**43.9%**	**44.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	97,959	844,387	733,487	-13.1%	34.6%	34.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	83	78	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	5,742	44,913	34,415	-23.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	15,020	60,218	71,907	19.4%	2.5%	3.4%
other	14,083	121,790	101,934	-16.3%	5.0%	4.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**30,544**	**416,967**	**303,781**	**-27.1%**	**17.1%**	**14.4%**
Pulp	28,326	339,671	230,352	-32.2%	13.9%	10.9%
Newsprint	1,396	64,511	63,083	-2.2%	2.6%	3.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	781	11,450	9,490	-17.1%	0.5%	0.4%
other	40	1,335	856	-35.9%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**14,312**	**98,838**	**72,361**	**-26.8%**	**4.0%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	766	5,924	4,864	-17.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	60	1,170	410	-64.9%	0.0%	0.0%
other	13,486	91,743	67,086	-26.9%	3.8%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**46,014**	**139,644**	**125,472**	**-10.1%**	**5.7%**	**5.9%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,278	15,921	16,564	4.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	3,607	8,708	12,607	44.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	212	1,432	1,254	-12.4%	0.1%	0.1%
other	38,916	113,582	95,046	-16.3%	4.7%	4.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**49,104**	**383,644**	**334,027**	**-12.9%**	**15.7%**	**15.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	24,957	157,527	144,074	-8.5%	6.4%	6.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,472	8,952	8,576	-4.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	20,276	130,931	134,657	2.8%	5.4%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	1,847	5,060	3,991	-21.1%	0.2%	0.2%
other	552	81,174	42,730	-47.4%	3.3%	2.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**32,318**	**266,236**	**241,415**	**-9.3%**	**10.9%**	**11.4%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	32,206	265,203	240,530	-9.3%	10.9%	11.4%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	112	1,033	886	-14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,572**	**30,578**	**42,600**	**39.3%**	**1.3%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	244	3,374	3,026	-10.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,605	10,002	22,022	120.2%	0.4%	1.0%
other	4,723	17,201	17,553	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,141**	**1,754**	**6,207**	**253.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**75**	**1,753**	**1,885**	**7.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**8,773**	**31,804**	**44,354**	**39.5%**	**1.3%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**322,657**	**2,442,608**	**2,113,923**	**-13.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

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Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**13,196**	**209,610**	**114,376**	**-45.4%**	**17.1%**	**9.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	10,250	175,394	96,880	-44.8%	14.3%	8.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	232	1,981	2,324	17.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	694	25,269	8,307	-67.1%	2.1%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	1,890	5,001	5,021	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
other	130	1,965	1,843	-6.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**73,776**	**702,733**	**664,282**	**-5.5%**	**57.3%**	**55.3%**
Pulp	70,509	659,402	630,998	-4.3%	53.7%	52.6%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,267	41,800	33,018	-21.0%	3.4%	2.7%
other	0	412	266	-35.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,633**	**10,479**	**20,888**	**99.3%**	**0.9%**	**1.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	32	682	414	-39.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Vegetables	471	356	4,506	1166.7%	0.0%	0.4%
other	1,131	9,441	15,967	69.1%	0.8%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,834**	**17,340**	**22,202**	**28.0%**	**1.4%**	**1.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	907	1,237	2,481	100.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	99	291	527	81.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,686	14,764	17,719	20.0%	1.2%	1.5%
other	143	1,048	1,475	40.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,126**	**7,127**	**7,867**	**10.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	942	5,588	6,171	10.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	144	0	961	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	40	1,539	735	-52.2%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,505**	**128,914**	**195,588**	**51.7%**	**10.5%**	**16.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,501	128,906	195,520	51.7%	10.5%	16.3%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	3	7	68	845.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**15,801**	**126,480**	**150,172**	**18.7%**	**10.3%**	**12.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	107	1,560	1,478	-5.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,872	16,280	15,337	-5.8%	1.3%	1.3%
other	12,822	108,641	133,357	22.8%	8.9%	11.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**65**	**2,277**	**2,000**	**-12.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**33**	**1,658**	**780**	**-52.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,445**	**20,811**	**22,537**	**8.3%**	**1.7%**	**1.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**156,415**	**1,227,428**	**1,200,692**	**-2.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

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Source: Statistics Canada